THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1871. NO. 30

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED
BOOT AND SHOE
business, lately owned by Mr. James A. Bradley, Exchange Corner, Market street, respectfully forms his friends and the public generally at the Stock has been replenished, and additions will constantly be made to make a complete assortment. Having engaged Mr. DAVID WALSH (formerly with Mr. Jas. A. Bradley) superintend my business, I respectfully solicit share of the public patronage.
A. L. PRICE,
Late of the Wilmington JOURNAL.
July 15 246 3tsatsun4Thuch

GREATEST
MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract,
FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofulla, Syphilis, Liver Comp'aint, Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Blood Impurities.

We offer to the American public a new and valuable remedy for the above-mentioned disease. Fowler's Compound Extract is composed of the best medicines known to *Materia Medica*, is perfectly pure in all its ingredients, being composed of several well-known articles universally used by the best Physicians; each of which combination, supplies what experience has shown to be wanting when singly employed; but the result of patient investigation, requiring time, labor and skill, so as to give the public a genuine article, which they can rely upon, and in place of the worthless and dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country; and therefore enables us to warrant Fowler's Compound Extract to be the most perfect curative for disease of the blood ever discovered.

SCROFULA.

This Compound is a never-failing cure for this terrible disease. How many diseases have their start in the blood—diseases which have been treated vainly for years. If the blood alone is purified, in most cases health and happiness will soon return. Dr. Fowler's Compound acts especially upon the virus in the blood, causing in time the disappearance of the hideous sores, and restoring the skin to a healthful appearance, the eye clear and sparkling, and the whole human organization becomes healthy.

SYPHILIS.

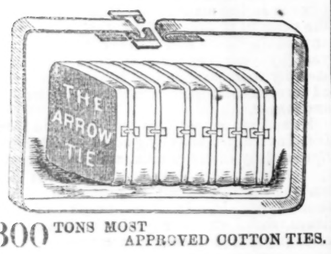
Of all diseases which flesh is is heir to, none bring so much misery moral and physical, as Syphilis. To all so afflicted we can truly say the remedy will help you Two articles found by experience to be peculiarly efficacious for the disease are contained in this compound.—We ask you to try Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract, and by giving it a fair trial, it will cure you.

We speak with much confidence of Dr. Fowler's Compound, because we know what it is composed of, and what it will do. We know Dr. Fowler well, who is a physician of known repute, standing second to none in the country, of long experience, an honorable man, who, having a reputation for character, as well as ours, would never allow a medicine to go before the public without merit. And we say of this Compound, if taken according to directions, for a fair trial, it will do all we claim for it.

We offer it as a new discovery, which it certainly is—a genuine article for Scrofulla, Syphilis, and all blood impurities; and knowing the genuineness of it, as such we send it forth, saying, Go Heal the Suffering!"

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
For sale by
ROCKOVER BROS., Sole Proprietors,
113 Liberty Street, New York City,
AND
JAS. W. LIPPITT & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
July 25 25-6mch

COTTON TIES!
COTTON BAGGING!



300 TONS MOST APPROVED COTTON TIES.

DOUBLE ANCHOR BAGGING,
Best and Most Desirable Manufactured.
☞ Liberal Terms to Merchants and Dealers.
DeROSSET & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents.
July 19 249-d1w&wlmch

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!
A NEWSPAPER OF THE PRESENT TIMES,
INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH, including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, and all manner of honest folks, and the wives, sons and daughters of all such.
ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!
SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR $10.
☞ Every new subscriber receives, as A GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a Calendar, and the time of holding Superior Courts in every County throughout the State.
No North Carolinian should be Without this Map.

THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable FAMILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as a VEHICLE OF NEWS, has always held the first rank among Southern journals. Its news on every topic of interest—political, literary, social domestic and foreign—is always fresh, abundant, various and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit, that the paper has a large and increasing circulation.
AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION,
THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics. it takes a wide range touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.
CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.
SEND YOUR MONEY
in Post Office orders, wherever convenient, if not, then register the letters containing money.
Address JULIUS A. BONITZ,
Editor and Prop'r
Goldsboro', N. C.
mar 3 dlt-wly

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.
jan 13 49-w6mch

STAUNTON
Baptist Female Institute,
STAUNTON, VA.

JOHN HART, M. A.,.....Principal.
Aided by a full body of Teachers.

THE LOCATION is proverbially healthful. The course of study in all the Departments very full and thorough. The accommodations for boarders are good.
About $350 will cover all expenses for a full Literary and Scientific course, including Ancient and Modern Languages, with music.
EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.
(From G. Frel. Holmes, L L.D., Prof. English Literature, University of Virginia.)
I have known Mr. Hart long and well, and have been acquainted with the conduct of his school and the remarkable proficiency of his pupils. I have felt a special gratification in noticing the great attention which he uniformly pays, in his course of instruction, to the English Language and to its rich and varied Literature.
(From Rev. J. U. Elden, Wilmington, N. C.)
After a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. John Hart, Principal of the Baptist Female Institute, it gives me pleasure to state that I regard him as one of the most thoroughly conscientious, capable and successful educators that I hav ever known.
(From Rev. Jas. P. Boyce, Greenville, S. C.)
Those desiring the thorough education of their daughters, cannot do better than to place them under the charge of Prof. Hart. His thorough scholarship and his judicious sentiments as to what Female Education should be, eminently fit him for his chosen vocation. I can conceive no higher advantages than are offered by his school.
(From Dr B. Sears, Staunton, Va.)
I take pleasure in commending to the confidence of my friends and the public generally Mr. John Hart, and the young ladies' Seminary under his charge.
(From Rev. A. B Woodfin, Mobile, Ala.)
I have long known your school, and there is none in the land of which I have formed a higher estimate.
(From Rev. W. H. McGuffey, L L. D., University of Virginia.)
There are few men so well qualified to give instruction to any class of pupils as I know Mr. Hart to be.
☞ Circulars giving full information can be had by applying to the Principal.
july 21 24-wkwch

J. D. PEARSALL

HAVING QUALIFIED AS INSPECTOR OF Naval Stores, &c., respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public generally.
may 19 15-wtf

SAMUEL Y. GREER,
(Successor to Dialogue & Greer,)
Fire Hose Manufacturer,
520 NORTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1821.
Steam Fire Engine, Forcing and Suction Hose, Leather and Rubber Buckets, Pipe, Nozzle, Screw, and Patent Coupling of all kinds.
feb 24 w6mch

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.
jan 13 w—tf

THE ELECTION.

THE RETURNS.—The following are the official returns for the city, of the election held yesterday :

FIRST WARD.

Convention 164, No Convention 858—majority against Convention 694.

DELEGATES :

Cowan 165, Shaw 165, Cantwell 853, Abbott 848, Mabson 850.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Heaton 846, Ennett 157.

SECOND WARD.

Convention, 258; No Convention, 268. Majority against Convention, 10.

DELEGATES.

Abbott 266, Cantwell 264, Mabson 261, Cowan 249, Shaw 249, Frayzer 3.

LEGISLATURE.

Heaton 259, Ennett 251.

TOWNSHIP JUSTICES.

Cantwell 255, Lowrey 255, Woodford 257, Merrick 250, Howe 256, McLaurin 256, Waldron 252, Kelley 236, Singletary 237, Wilson 237, Harriss 12, Bulcken 10, McQuigg 185.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Cutler 264, Sampson 264, Bulcken 264.

CLERK TO TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Potts 264.

TOWNSHIP CONSTABLE.

Hill 254, Sellars 122, Moore 110, Waddell 1.

THIRD WARD.

Convention 206, No Convention 221. Majority against Convention 15.

DELEGATES.

Abbott 219, Cantwell 218, Mabson 217, Cowan 203, Shaw 202.

LEGISLATURE.

Heaton 218, Ennett 194.

MAGISTRATES.

Cantwell 212, Lowrey 212, Woodford 21, Howe 211, Merrick 211, McLaurin 212, Waldron 212, Kelly 186, Singletary 186, Miller 182, McQuigg 115, Harriss 29, Bulcken 19.

CONSTABLE.

Hill 211 ; Sellars 120 ; Moore 67.

CLERK.

Potts 218.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Sampson 218 ; Bulcken 218 ; Cutler 218.

FOURTH WARD.

Convention 221, No Convention 276. Majority against Convention 55.

DELEGATES.

Abbott 276, Cantwell 272, Mabson 272, Cowan 223, Shaw 221.

LEGISLATURE.

Heaton 270, Ennett 216.

MAGISTRATES.

Kelley 202, Willson 210, Singletary 208, Cantwell 268, Lowery 269, Bulcken 9, Waldron 266, McQuigg 94, Harriss 16, Woodford 269, Merrick 268, Howe 268, McLaurin 268.

CONSTABLES.

Hill 268, Moore 138, Sellers 56.

TOWNSHIP CLERK.

S. T. Potts 268.

FIFTH WARD.

Convention 187, No Convention 386, Majority against Convention 199.

DELEGATES.

Cowan 161, Shaw 159, Cantwell 406, Abbott 405, Mabson 406.

LEGISLATURE.

Ennett 154, Heaton 405.

MAGISTRATES.

McQuigg 39, Kelley 32, Harriss 17, Singletary 35, Willson 33, Cantwell 407, Howe 412, Lowrey 412, Merrick 410, Woodford 412, McLaurin 412, Waldron 410, Bulcken 15.

CONSTABLE.

Hill 400; Moore 18; Sellars 48.

TOWNSHIP CLERK.

Potts 408.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Sampson 402 ; Cutler 402; Bulcken 402.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The following are the official returns for the county, outside of Wilmington, as far as heard from.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

For Convention 123, No Convention 102.

DELEGATES.

Cowan 122, Shaw 122, Abbott 100, Cantwell 100, Mabson 99.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Ennett 122, Heaton 99.

MAGISTRATES.

J. H. Alderman, 121; S. E. Fillyaw, 122; R. Garris, 105; M. Tate, 98.

CLERK.

J. E. Pigford, 119; R. O. Cowan, 106.

CONSTABLE.

Wm. L. Rivenbark, 122; E. Tate, 95.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

For Convention, 115; No Convention, 133.

DELEGATES.

Cowan, 116; Shaw, 115; Abbott, 129; Cantwell, 129; Mabson, 130.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Ennett, 105; Heaton, 126.

MAGISTRATES.

F. H. Bell, 199; W. J. Bivens, 153; B. G. Larkins, 216; W. S. Larkins, 5; James Garrison, 10; R. W. Collins, 7; W. W. Larkins, 8; Anthony Bordeaux, 4; S. H. Bell, 4; H. A. Bagg, 5; Scattering, 2.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Bruce Williams, 209; Wm. Spear, 168; S. J. Herring, 209; John Scott, 26; Scattering 2.

CONSTABLES.

John Bell, 152; W. W. Larkins, 12; Scattering 6.

CLERK.

W. B. Larkins, 186.

FEDERAL POINT TOWNSHIP.

For Convention, 21; No Convention, 48.

DELEGATES.

Abbott, 48; Cantwell, 48; Mabson, 48; Cowan, 21; Shaw, 21.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Heaton, 49; Ennett, 21.

MAGISTRATES.

Sol. Reaves, 49; Wm. McNeill, 48; Hosea L. Horn, 21; E. A. Garrison, 21.

CLERK.

Stephen Keyes, 49; J. H. Horne, 20.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Sol. Reaves, 47; Stephen Keyes, 48; R. B. Freeman, 64; Chas. W. Craig, 22: D. W. Mott, 21.

CONSTABLE.

W. H. Montgomery, 48; J. H. Horne, 21.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

For Convention, 142. Against Convention, 162.

DELEGATES.

J. C. Abbott, 158; Edward Cantwell, 157; G. L. Mabson, 156; R. B. Frayzer, 12; R. H. Cowan, 137; D. Shaw, 137.

LEGISLATURE.

James Heaton, 158; W. T. Ennett, 137.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—MAGISTRATES.

G. F. Walker, 140; R. A. Horne, 137; C. M. Galloway, 164; W. T. Morton, 144.

CLERK.

T. H. W. McIntire, 138; Owen Hansley, 153.

CONSTABLLE.

C. G. Costin, 143; Benjamin Williams, 152.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

R. W. Moore, 141; H. S. Averett, 139; A. M. Colvin, 138; G. W. Bordeaux, 158; W. P. Holmes, 156; Henry Moore, 157.

The following is a summing up in the county, as far as heard from :

Columbia township,	For	142;	Against		162
Lincoln	"	" 115	"		133
Masonboro'	"	" 50	"		61
Federal Point	"	" 21	"		48
Harnett	"	" 87	"		222
Cape Fear	"	" 23	"		165
Caswell	"	" 109	"		91
Union	"	" 123	"		102
Total	For	670.	Against		984

Wilmington gives a majority of 994 Against Convention, Franklin 25 Against and Grant 15 Against, which will make a majority against it of 1,348.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The official reports of this county, show a total majority of 1,547 against Convention. We will publish the details, on Monday.

In The State.

The following are specials to the JOURNAL :

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

A gentleman who left Town Creek yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, reports that a full vote was polled there. Four colored votes were polled for Convention and but two whites against it. Chinnis' election is generally conceeded.

FROM ROBESON COUNTY.

Unofficial advices from Robeson are to the effect that the county has probably given about 100 majority for Convention. Nothing positive can be heard from there, however, until this afternoon.

COULMBUS COUNTY.

WHITEVILLE, August 3—5 P. M.

Count heavily on Columbus. Large gains in many townships. Columbus will give good increase on Shipp's vote—say 750 majority for Convention.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

WELDON, Aug. 3.

The vote here to-day is Convention 166, No Convention; 445, against 151 for Shipp and 395 for Phillips. At Littleton it is Convention 228, No Convention 406. Everything passed off quietly. Both parties have probably gained, throughout this section, on last year's vote.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Rowan, as far as heard from, loses 100 against Convention. (Whatever that may mean. ED.)

WAYNE COUNTY.

GOLDSBORO', Aug. 3.

Wayne has gone against Convention, by about 150 majority. Nearly 300 white men failed to vote, while the negroes voted their full strength.

WILSON COUNTY.

WILSON, Aug. 3.

This town gives a majority of 11 for Convention. We carry the county, also, but the majority is not yet known.

ORANGE COUNTY.

HILLSBORO, Aug. 3.

The day passed off quietly here. The vote in town stands 280 For Convention, and 270 against it. The vote is nearly a full one, as compared with last year. It would have been larger but for the new township law. The Conservative majority here last year was 34.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

MAGNOLIA, Aug. 3.

We have done well here, having carried the Convention ticket by 17 majority. Kenansville has polled 198 votes for Convention and 172 against it. A majority of 24 and a gain of 11 votes. Count on Duplin. She has not failed yet.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

CLINTON, Aug. 3.

Sampson is up to time. Full returns are not yet in, but we know that Convention has been carried by a handsome majority.

CARTARET COUNTY.

NEWBERN, Aug. 3.

Four precincts heard from show a Democratic gain of 157.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

NEWBERN, Aug. 3.

In the 8th township which includes Newbern, there is a majority of 995 against Convention, a Radical gain of 145. In James City, the majority against Convention is 491, a Radical gain of 35, as compared with the vote between Shipp and Phillips.

From information received of various sources, we briefly sum up as follows:

Alamance for Convention by from 300 to 500 majority.

Orange for Convention by 800 majority.

Guilford for Convention, but majority unknown.

Columbus for Convention by 700 majority.

Sampson for Convention. Majority not known.

Duplin for Convention. Majority not known.

Nash for Convention. Majority unknown.

Johnston for Convention. Majority not known.

Brunswick for Convention, by a small majority.

Anson for Convention, by an increased vote.

Carteret gains largely for the Convention.

Craven holds with the Shipp vote last year.

Lenoir holds it own.

Jones gives a large Conservative gain.

New Hanover has gone against Convention—majority unknown.

Wayne has gone against Convention by about 150 majority.

Robeson is against Convention by 150 or 200 majority.

Halifax is against Convention with a Conservative gain.

AS FAR AS HEARD FROM THERE IS A CONSERVATIVE GAIN ON THE VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE LATEST.

EDGECOMBE, HALIFAX, WILSON, NASH, PITT AND MARTIN—HEAVY CONSERVATIVE GAINS

TARBORO, Aug. 4.

Edgecombe county, Radical majority so far as heard from is 1,338 ; Democratic gain very large.

Tarboro' vote to be thrown out.

Halifax—Democrats gain at Weldon, and Halifax.

The vote of Enfield thrown out.

Nash—Arrington elected. The county goes for Convention.

Wilson goes for Convention, with a Democratic loss.

Pitt goes strongly for Convention with a large Democratic gain.

Martin county all right for Convention.

ANSON COUNTY.

LILESVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Convention 143. No Convention 144.

DELEGATES.

Bennett, 144; Caraway, 147.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

All Conservatives elected, except one School Commissioner. A Conservative gain of 8, as compared with last election.

A Conservative gain of about 15, reported at Wadesboro' at 5 o'clock. Only 7 white Radical votes here.

WADESBORO', August 3.

Editor Journal:—The election to-day passed of very quietly here, and at Lilesville, no disturbance of any kind having occurred. The vote is as follows : Convention, majority, 36; Col. Bennet, majority, 45. The county is believed to have gone for Convention.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

MAGNOLIA, August 4.

Editor Journal—DEAR SIR : The returns come in very slow from this and Sampson county. In this township there is a majority of 54 for Convention. Kelley, 134; McMillan, 39.

Warsaw township—Convention, tie.

Rockfish township—Convention, 7 majory.

KENANSVILLE, August 3.

The official vote of Kenansville township gives a gain of 45 on last year's election. For Convention, 227. No Convention, 185.

This is a glorious victory for our township. Yours, McA.

DUPLIN ROAD, August 4.

Dear Journal—The vote at Island Creek township is as follows : Convention, 103. No Convention, 118.

FOR DELEGATES.

Dr. James W. Blount, 94; Isaac B. Kelly, 89; Jas. M. Savage, 36; Ivey Highsmith, 36; John C. McMillan, 14; A. G. Mosely 13. Shipps's majority last year was 37, making a Conservative loss of 52.

Yours, B.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Taylor's Bridge is reported to have given a majority of 50 for Convention; Turkey Bridge, a majority of 5; Clinton, a majority of 37 for no Convention. Convention is undoubtedly carried, and Col. McKoy is elected.

BLADEN COUNTY.

ABBOTTSBURG, Aug. 4.

No Convention, 108. Convention, 74.

DEDEGATES.

Eldridge, 97; Devane, 73.

The Radicals elected their Township officers by about 20 votes.

The Conservatives have gained about 30 here since the last election. All passed off quietly. Bladen has probable gone against Convention

In Elizabeth township the vote stands Convention 94 ; No Convention 215. Devane 94, and Eldridge 215. A majority of 121 against Convention. N. Sykes was elected Township Clerk.

ROBESON COUNTY.

SHOE HEEL TOWNSHIP.

SHOE HEEL, N. C., Aug. 4.

I herewith state the official vote of this Township for and against Convention, together with the ballot for delegates :

Convention, 47. No Convention, 90.

DELEGATES.

Purcell, 50; Leitch, 49; Sinclair, 88; Nat McLean, 88.

The vote for Township officers, except for McNair, candidate for Magistrate, was a party vote.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Aug. 4th, 1871.

Dear Journal :—The election here passed off quietly. The vote in this township was considerably smaller than last year, but shows the relative strength of parties to have undergone no change.

The following is the result :

Convention, 101 ; No Convention, 158.

DELEGATES.

Leitch, 97 ; Purcell, 98 ; Sinclair, 154 ; Nat. McLean 153.

Majority against Convention, 57—against the Democratic candidates, 56.

The Democratic candidates for township officers were all defeated by about the same majority, except Mr. J. A. McAllister, who was elected a member of the School Committee by a majority of 12 votes over his radical competitor.

Returns from nearly half the townships of the county indicate the defeat of Convention and the Democratic candidates by 150 to 200 votes. POSTER.

DAVIDSON, ROWAN AND DAVIE.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 4.

In Davidson, Lowe and Hargrave are elected by one hundred and fifty majority. but owing to townsbip squabbles for office, Convention is defeated by about forty votes.

Rowan and Davie make gains, and Alamance is reported as gaining largely.

HALIFAX AND NORTHAMPTON.

WELDON, Aug. 4.

The result in Halifax and Northampton is about the same as last year, No Convention carrying this county by about 1,900. Last year the majority for Phillips was 1883,

ANSON COUNTY.

For Convention, 794. No Convention, 738.

Bennett, 802 ; Carraway, 693.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Lumberton, 56 Radical majority ; Burnt Swamp, 189 Radical majority ; Wishart's, 4 Democratic majority ; Thompson's, 20 Democratic majority ; Sterling's Mills, 58 Democratic majority ; Back Swamp, 57 Radical majority ; St. Paul's, 44 Democratic majority ; Lumber Bridge, 53 Democratic majority ; Shoe Heel, 43 Radical majority; Alfordsville, 15 Radical majority; Britt's, 107 Radical mjority ; Howellsville, 44 Democratic majority ; White House, (gain of 15) Democratic majority 31.

Total Radical, 467. Total for Convention. 256. Aggregate Radical majority 214.

Blue Spring and Smith's not heard from.

ANSON COUNTY.

WADESBORO', Aug. 4.

The vote of Anson, except one township has been received officially, and stands : Convention, 929. No Convention, 883. Majority for Convention 46. The township to come in will increase this majority about 10. Bennett, 936 ; Caraway, 837. A majority of 99. This majority will be increased 10.

FROM THE WEST.

GREENSBORO', Aug. 4.

The election in the West is very quiet and close. In many counties, as far as heard from, the indications are that the majorities will be pretty uniformly for Convention, although small. The following are the majorities for and against Convention, as far as heard from.

For Convention—Guilford, 4; Rockingham, 92; Alamance, 284; Iredell, 1,000; Catawba, 933; Burke, 119; McDowell, 200; Buncombe, 283; Caldwell, 200; Cabarrus, 200; Lenoir, 150.

Against Convention—Caswell, 100; Mecklenburg, 53; Davidson and Forsythe, 197; Stokes and Surry reported against, but no figures.

In this county, (Guilford) D. F. Caldwell and Mendenhall are elected over Dick and Scott, who ran behind their ticket, the first 35 and the latter 60.

FURTHER FROM THE WEST.

RALEIGH, Aug. 4.

The news here is as follows :

For Convention.—Rowan, 371; Rockingham, 92; Alamance, 350; Johston reported 400; Orange, (unofficial) 500; Carteret, 180; Burke, 119; Buncombe, 583; McDowell about 200; Caldwell about 200; Cabarrus, 250; Iredell, 1,000; Catawba, 933; Guilford, 4.

Against Convention.—Craven, 1,650; Wayne, 200; Chatham reported 200; Cumberland reported 100; Caswell about 100; Halifax reported 2,000; Warren 1,250; Franklin very close, with chances favoring the Conservatives.

ALAMANCE, ORANGE, ROCKINGHAM, IREDELL, &c.

LATEST FROM THE WEST.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 4.

Alamance county—official, for Convention, 1,180. No Convention, 896 ; a gain of 539.

Orange county, reported Conservative majority of 500.

Rockingham county, a reported Conservative majority of 92.

Iredell county, 1,000 majority for Convention.

Burke county, 119 majority for Convention.

McDowell county, 200 majority for Convention.

Buncombe county, 583 majority for Convention.

Caldwell county, 200 majority for Convention.

Cabarrus county, 200 majority for Convention.

The Radicals are reported as having carried Caswell county.

Guilford, reported Conservative majority of 4.

Franklin—The vote is close.

Rumors from Chatham give the county to the Radicals by 200 majority.

Warren—For Convention, 1,050. No Convention, 2,300.

Rowan, 371 for Convention.

WAYNE COUNTY.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Aug. 4.

Green county, unofficial, reports 300 majority against Convention.

Brogden beats Dortch in Wayne about 170.

Lenoir county reports a slight Conservative gain.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

The reports from Brunswick are very conflicting. Both parties claim it, the Radicals asserting that Russell is elected by 137 votes. At Smithville there was a majority of 23 for Convention, and 22 for Chinnis. All of the Conservative township officers are elected there.

Lockwood's Folly is reported as having given a majority of 64 for Convention.

FROM THE WEST.

RALEIGH, August 5.

Convention majorities : Burke, 124 ; Catawba, 983 ; Iredell, 694 ; Yancey, 150; Buncombe, 148 ; Haywood, 300 ; Madison, 5 ; Gates, 341 ; Hertford, 22 ; Stokes reported 300 ; Moore reported 100 ; Gaston, 190 , Lincoln, 290 ; Cleveland, 1,000 ; Union, 126. No Convention majorities : Warren, official, 1,465 ; Chowan, 134 ; Perquimmans, 200 ; Bertie, 400 ; Mecklenburg, official, 63 ; Chatham, 220 ; Granville, 943 ; Cumberland, 231 ; Rutherford, 600. We give it up.

LATER FROM THE WEST—A SETTLER.

GREENSBORO', August 5.

The following are the returns since last report; Against Convention : Henderson, 200 ; Randolph, 325 ; Forsyth, 190 ; Rutherford, 600 ; Yadkin, against. For Convention : Martin, 186 ; Gates, 350 ; Yancey, 150 ; Haywood, 300 ; Madison, 5 ; Gaston, 196 ; Lincoln, 270 ; Cleveland, 1,000 ; Union, 126 ; Stokes, 320.

A dispatch from Gov. Caldwell claims in fifty counties heard from 10,000, and claims the State by 8,000. The figures will probably be about 5,000 or 6 000.

The "colored friends" and "our homesteads" have played the devil.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Majority for Convention 150.

Majority for Col. A. A. McKoy, 400

All the returns in except from Mingo. which will go for McKoy and Convention.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

We have no official details from Brunswick. The Radicals claim it by 183 majority for Convention, and 137 for Russell.

DUPLIN COUNTY—(official.)

For Convention,	1,412
No Convention,	1,029
Majority for Convention,	383
Kelley,	1,312
Blount,	1,298
Majority for Kelley,	14

COLUMBUS COUNTY (official.)

For Convention,	951
No Convention,	642
J. W. Ellis,	928
Majority for Convention,	309

This is a Conservative gain of 14 votes, on the Shipp election and 155 for the Radicals. This is owing to the fact that the latter voted a large number of negroes, employed in the swamps in getting out shingles, who have all been brought into the county since the last election.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

As far as heard from, Richmond county gives a Majority of 65 against Convention, which is however, a Conservative gain of nearly 300.

All of the township officers, in Rockingham save one, are elected.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 5.

I think we have lost the State by 5,000, From Salisbury west our gains will, perhaps, reach 1,000.

A large crowd of railroad negroes caused us to loose in this county and Gaston.

There is nothing yet from Lincoln and beyond.

Large gains in Iredell, Catawba, Alexander, Burke, McDowell and Buncombe.

Ku Klux Outrages and Negro Mobs in the South.

The very virtuous radicals of the Congressional Committee who are pretending to investigate the alleged Ku Klux outrages in the South, are ready, it appears, to report a stupendous budget of horrors.—They are already issueing semi-official statements to that effect. True, they have not had much time to investigate the matter ; but party and political necessity urges an early, thrilling report against those villainous, incurable white "secesh" of the South and in favor of the poor negroes. This is evident from the hasty action of the committee of the republican party in Washington, which has already put in circulation a campaign document, which is a digest of the pretended facts brought to light by the Congressional Investigation committee, and has requested the Republican newspapers to serve their cause by publishing the document in full. We see, then, what a farce, and, at the same time what a gross imposition upon the country, this Radical Ku-Klux report of the Congressional committee is likely to be. But it is not playing with fire ? Is not such a one-sided inflammatory report made for party purposes calculated to do much harm ? Will it not make the negroes, who are already in the ascendency in some parts of the South, and who are committing most diabolical acts, more presumptuous and disorderly ? Who has not heard of the atrocities of a band of negroes in Chatham county and adjoining counties in North Carolina ? And yesterday we reported a fearful, bloody and drunken riot by a body of five thousand blacks at the Republican Convention in Goldsboro, in the same State. Of course these horrors will scarcely be noticed by any radical Congressional committee, because they are perpetrated by the "poor negroes"—by the allies and supporters of the Radical party. It is the pretended white Ku Klux that is made the bugbear to alarm Northern voters and to give the administration a chance to exercise a military despotism in the South. The radical carpet-bag and scalawag public men—and among them was a Congressman by the name of Thomas—and Stanley, the President of a railroad, seem to have been the abettors of the riotous negroes at Goldsboro'. Well may we despair of peace in the South while the party in power makes misrepresentations of the state of things in the South for political objects, while it gives all its support and sympathy to the negroes and endeavors to crush the native white people of that section.—N. Y. *Herald*.

A Boston undertaker boasts that he has the best hearse in New England and "defies anybody that ever rode in it to say to the contrary."

☞ The new golden rule—if anybody should tell you of your faults, thank him for the interest which he takes in you, and knock him down as politely as possible. We saw it practiced last week.

A Western woman has invented "spite-bride photographs," in which the bashful bachelor's physiegomy is surrounded by the maids who would not be averse to becoming his bride.

Here is something to occupy the attention of children to morrow : If three hungry cats catch three savage rats in three mortal minutes—how many cats will catch a hundred rats in a hundred minutes ?

John Ditto is the name of the Buffalo city engineer. His wife's name Ditto, and the children are all Ditto. When he signs his name under that of somebody's else, it is said to create some confusion at times.

What class of workmen ought the French government to employ for the purpose of restoring the Column Vendome to its original position ? Compositors of course, for they are in the habit of setting up columns.

A peddler, speaking of the villainous whiskey they have out in Colorado, says that after taking two drinks of it he stole his own goods and hid them in the woods, and for his life can't remember where he put them.

A newspaper man said to Gen. Sherman : "You killed a good many Indians out West." "No." said "Tecumseh," "the papers kill more Injuns than we do. Why, if we killed half as many Injuns as the New York Herald does, we'd be short of Injuns."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871.

The Situation.

The Convention is defeated. Apprehension of Federal violence and usurpation—an apprehension industriously fostered by a Cabinet officer, the *Law-officer* of the government, did the work, coupled with fraud. Our oppressed people—or many of them—crushed and ground down by persecution and the sword, were afraid that Grant would make good his threat, conveyed through Ackerman, of more cannon and reconstruction, and were deterred from the effort to rid themselves of the incubus upon them. There were tens of thousands of others, thank Heaven! who despised this threat aimed at a people who were seeking, under the quiet forms of law, to remodel their organic law.—Saving further discussion of these matters, however, for a future time, we have this to say:

We trust that the Legislature, before proceeding to the *oath bound obligations* imposed upon it by the Constitution, will give the people another fair opportunity to rid themselves of the taxation that must otherwise beggar them, even though Grant and his Attorney General may fulmine their menaces again. Let that body, when it meets in November, pass the Revenue law early in the session. Let *it* provide for submitting immediately to the people the question of Convention.—Let the ballot be: "Convention and No Tax," or "No Convention and Tax." If Convention carries, the law to be inoperative; otherwise, the Revenue must be collected. There is no escape that we can see from the latter alternative. The Constitution positively enjoins the paying of certain taxes; members of the Legislature take a solemn oath to support that instrument, and if the present Constitution stands, its requirements will, of horrible necessity, have to be observed.

Again, we say, let the Legislature make one more effort to rescue our people from the financial ruin with which they are threatened—a catastrophe worse than Grant's bayonets or Ackerman's reconstruction!

New Hanover County.

The Chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee on Saturday last filed an affidavit before the Board of County Commissioners that he had reason to believe, and did believe, that the election in this city and many of the townships of this county was irregular, not in conformity to law and fraudulent, tendering at the same time witnesses to prove his allegations. The matter was postponed until Monday, special specifications being in the meantime filed.

Yesterday the question came up on the power of the Commissioners to hear and decide upon the charges preferred. After argument, the Board unanimously decided that it had no power in the premises, but their duties were limited merely to counting and forwarding the returns. We are satisfied with the decision. In this instance the law was at fault, and the investigation into the frauds could not be instituted.

Those who objected to the counting of the vote were prepared to prove the most inexcusable neglect of duty and the most outrageous frauds upon the part of most of those who conducted the election. In several townships and wards others than the duly appointed Registrar performed his duties; most of the judges of election were not sworn; poll-holders stuffed the boxes by putting more than one ballot in for the voter, or putting in ballots not authorized by the voter; voters were intimidated by poll-holders and others; the official count was revised and altered by unauthorized persons; hundreds of persons were permitted to vote who were well-known to the poll-holders not to be legally qualified, and other irregularities and frauds were permitted. In fact, it could be proven that the election in the county generally was a miserable farce.

The fault lies in the character of men who are generally appointed poll-holders—while there *are* some honorable exceptions, it would seem that most of these men were selected for the special purpose of permitting and committing these frauds. We must appeal to the Legislature for the remedy. Men must be put in charge of our elections who regard the sincerity of an oath and the performance of their duty above the success of any party.

The Democratic Outlook.

The following article from the Washington *Patriot* is full of encouragement. The Radical party is surrounded with difficulties. Grant is their old man of the sea.—They are wearied and disgusted with their load and yet cannot throw him off. It is true, as we learn from the Norwich *Advertiser*, that the Illinois Radical Convention have refused to endorse him for re-election; and it is also certain that a powerful effort is being made in different quarters to get rid of him as an affliction and nuisance. But our impression is that they *must* take him, for they all know if Grant himself is not nominated he would not raise his hand to help any other candidate:

The outlook of the Democratic party never was better than at this moment. A process of crystallization is going on, by which the opposition throughout the country is being harder in consistency and more transparent in its aims. This is shown in the manifestly transient and superficial effects of any accidental political disturbance, even though our adversaries labor never so industriously to give it point. When months ago under the auspices of distinguished names and influential presses, doctrines of a very positive nature were announced, the feeling it excited was in no sense an unhealthy one. If one had measured the imputed disaffection in the Democratic party by what its press and its accredited representatives wrote and said, it really amounted to nothing, and is already as much out of sight and thought as the Missouri restriction or any other obsolete dogma of the past. There were different opinions about it, of course, but it was a difference of non-essentials.

Then came, as a perfect godsend to these thirsty souls, the local disturbance in New York, and this, with its threatened and awful consequences, no one of which has been realized, was greedily seized and turned to account, as if the great opposition of the country, marching with sure and firm step to victory, would swerve or be startled from its course by a local discord.—These very causes, and the liability to them, have, too, a salutary effect. The strength of the Democracy is the steadiness and completeness of its opposition. Its duty is—and it is doing it thoroughly, and with entire accord, from one end of the country to the other—to expose the corruptions, and outrages, and imbecilities of the people who are now in position

There should be no intermission in the pressure. Luckily for the success of their aggressive politics, though unhappily for the community, the administration is every hour weakening its defences. No one questions, be he Democrat or conscientious Republican, that Gen. Grant has lost popularity vastly. Confidence in his purity and singleness of purpose is gone absolutely, and if the cohesion of public plunder and inveterate animosity to technical Democracy were withdrawn there would be no such thing as an administration party within the Republican organization.—The fact that in neither House of Congress, least of all in the Senate, has the President an earnest supporter among men of mark, is distressingly illustrative of all this.

The Canvass in New Hanover.

There have been few canvasses conducted with more spirit and ability by the Conservative party than that which has just closed in New Hanover. There has been no portion of the county which speakers have not visited. We believe that it was owing to this fact, as much as to any other, that there was such a full vote. Most of our prominent men took an active and earnest part in the canvass, some of whom have not engaged in public discussions since the war. Our Senator, Major McCLAMMY, and Representative, Captain S. A. ASHE, did yeoman service.

We would be remiss in our duty did we not refer particularly to the services of Messrs. E. W. CAPE, JOHN J. FOWLER and LUKE MCCLAMMY, all young men and natives of the county. They have displayed an earnestness and zeal and ability in this canvass creditable alike to their heads and hearts. They are all young men of brilliant promise, of whom the county may justly feel proud. They deserve, as they should receive, the thanks of their fellow-citizens.

New Hanover and Wilmington.

The white people of this county and city have reason to congratulate themselves upon the large vote polled for Convention. There were forty-six more votes cast for Convention than for Judge SHIPP in Wilmington, and ninety-six more in the county of New Hanover. It is the best evidence of the unanimity and determination of our people.

So long as we have a majority of pollholders who are without character and responsibility, we can have no control over the fraudulent practices permitted and encouraged at our elections. The Radicals can stuff the boxes at liberty and vote non-residents and minors, from sunrise to sunset, as frequently as they may suppose their necessities require. With a population of less than fourteen thousand, it is evident that there cannot be over three thousand legal voters in this city. Yet, leaving out the absentees, the sick, and the one or two hundred who always fail to vote from indifference, there were three thousand and forty-three votes polled in this city last week. Certainly five hundred of them were illegally cast. There is a remedy for this, and it must be applied before another election is held. To show the extent to which these frauds are carried, in the Second Ward, embracing the larger part of the business portion of the city, there were added since the registration in January, at least *two hundred names*, five-sixths of which were negroes. When we consider that the total vote of the Ward is but little more than five hundred, we can appreciate in some degree the number of men illegally registered. If we could have a fair vote, the Second, Third and Fourth Wards, are Conservative from fifty to one hundred votes each.

These are matters for consideration. Are we to be cheated out of the control of the city by fraud and corruption? or will we appeal to the Legislature for relief? Shall the non-tax payers continue to govern our city? or shall those who bear the burdens levy the taxes? The remedy is in our own hands. Shall we apply it? Charleston has set us the example. Except Petersburg, we are the only considerable place in the South which still remains in the hands of the negroes. Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Mobile, Atlanta and New Orleans, one by one, have thrown off the yoke of ignorance and corruption, and are now under the control of those who should shape the destinies of those growing cities. There is something beyond mere party politics in this matter. Our prosperity and happiness, it may be the value of our property and the sanctity of our lives, are bound up in it.

We can answer for the people of the county. Let us destroy the cess pool of corruption and prejudice in the city, and the gallant citizens of New Hanover will surmount all difficulties and obtain control of their local governments.

The Election and the Conservative Party.

We are not surprised that the Radical party should claim the defeat of Convention as a party triumph. As a party they voted against it; generally the candidates opposed to the call were Radicals, and in some counties it resolved itself merely into a party struggle. Yet even in those counties the Conservative candidates almost invariably led Convention.—Throughout the State, so far as heard from, it is rarely the case that Convention ran with the candidates favoring Convention.

On the other hand the returns indicate that the State has gone Conservative, if we take the vote cast for delegates as the criterion. For instance, Davidson goes against Convention by 141 majority, while the Conservative candidates are elected by 168 majority. The same is true of Moore, Hertford, Randolph, Mecklenburg and other counties, while Guilford, Sampson, Duplin and most of those heard from, give much larger majorities for delegates than for Convention.

It is impossible now to say to what extent this disproportion extends. It is, at least, very considerable, and goes far to show that the vote for and against Convention is no indication of the relative strength of parties. We know that two anti-Radical papers strongly opposed Convention, and that in a great many counties, beginning with Wake and going Westward, some of the leading Conservatives and Democrats of the State were anti-Convention candidates.

We shall investigate this matter when the official vote has been returned, and we believe it will be shown that the Conservatives of the State have defeated the call of the Convention.

We have no quarrel with the Conservatives who voted against Convention. We appreciate the grave fears and doubts which surrounded the question. We are satisfied that they will soon discover that both were groundless, and that the prosperity of the State has received a severe blow in the result of the election. Whatever conflict of opinion may have existed in our ranks has been settled, and all true sons of the State will unite again for the common good. It is more than useless to discuss the policy of the late election in the management of the campaign. It is a thing of the past. The future is before us, and the restoration of the credit, the wise and economical government, the renewed prosperity of North Carolina, are subjects upon which good men can agree, and to which public attention should be called.

WHAT MUST BE THOUGHT of a set of men who are engaged, day by day, in arraying the vice, ignorance and thriftlessness of a State against its virtue, intelligence and prosperity, and whose only hope and chance of success in their schemes of *personal* aggrandizement, is to make the antagonism thorough and bitter? And yet this is what most of the Radical office-holders and office-seekers in North Carolina are doing—some of them, men of gentlemanly training and education, and of unquestionable social prestige; a fact which but renders their criminality doubly enormous. When we saw, for instance, Mr. S. F. Phillips, a life-long member of the Bar, who was supposed to have unusual pride of profession, in a printed address denouncing the Convention movement as a "plot of the lawyers," and seeking to prejudice his confreres with the illiterate and the agrarian, we could but recall the homely, but pungent adage, that it is, indeed, "an ill bird that befouls its own nest." And so, when we see men raised to better things and taught in a more virtuous school, appealing to the passions of the vicious and the ignorant, and seeking to ride into office on the shoulders of a rabble, over the wreck of refinement, virtue and intelligence, we feel as if they should be classed with the Hindoo caste of Parias, who were prohibited from all approach to anything pure, as if they were infected with leprosy! They should be *anathema maranatha*. What right have such men to waine and blubber about social ostracism, when, by their own acts, they place themselves beyond the pale of all consideration?

The office-holders and office seekers in the late Convention canvass, *knew* that it was cowardly to threaten a humiliated people—*their own people*—with the Federal bayonet again; *yet they did it*. They *knew* that it was false, that any of the civil rights of the negro could be or would be disturbed; yet, they inflamed the ignorant and passionate creatures with the apprehension. They *knew* that it was libellous to charge that the friends of Convention sought to do away with the Homestead, yet they shouted it in the ears of every credulous man in the State. They *knew* that taxation, impoverishment and ruin must fall upon thousands of our people with the continuance of the present state of things, and yet, for the sake of pay and place, (or to glut personal malice in some cases,) they compacted 80,000 negroes against the intelligence, the public and private virtue, and the wealth of the community. They *knew* that their only hope of success was in doing this, and they *did* it!

That is the true record. Again, we ask—and we leave the answer to the consciences of some of them themselves in the "silent watches" of sober reflection—*what* must be thought of such men?

From the Boston Traveler.

Another Story About Bees—How a Cool-Headed Man Escaped Death.

A story is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that a swarm of bees lately lit upon a boy in Missouri, and that the father of the boy got him off with but one sting (given by a bee that the child bit to keep it out of his mouth), by telling him to stand perfectly still, and then removing his hat, which was covered with bees, and placing it on a bush, to which the other bees immediately swarmed. This is pronounced "gammon" by some ignoramuses, but to every person who knows anything of bees it will be the most probable thing in the world. Bees are not offensive creatures, and a million of them might settle upon the naked person of the Kentucky giant, and he not be stung even once, were he to keep perfectly quiet; but were he to move, or endeavor to remove them, the bees would immediately assume the offensive defensive mode of making war—that is, they would defend themselves by offending him—and probably sting him to death in a few minutes. Many, many years ago, we lived hard by 'Squire S., in the town of Blank, Blank State, who kept a dozen hives of bees—we hadn't got learned enough then to have apiaries—all of which stood on long shelves under a monstrous plane tree that was in the yard in front of the Squire's house; and we never think of Pinto and thyme, and Hymettus and the drowsy hum of bees, without being reminded of those dear honey-makers of the long, long ago—for the window at which we sat at school looked right out upon the hives, and there was always a delicious murmur going on among them that was as sweet as the *nemorum murmur* of the neighboring woods. Well, one hot day in summer the old Squire was standing before his hives, bare-headed and bald-headed, like Elisha the Prophet—but with bees, not boys, or bears, near him—and with nothing on him but his shirt and shoes and trousers, when the inhabitants of one of the hives suddenly swarmed, and lit upon the venerable man's pate, which they covered in layers two or three inches deep, making his headpiece the most comical piece of humanity we ever gazed upon, so that we never think of it without laughing, though the worms ate it some forty years since, creeping in and creeping out, as their manner is, and as they will with yours, sir, clever as you think it is—and with yours, madame, handsome as it is. We suppose the bees mistook the 'Squire's face for a gigantic full-blown rose of a new pattern, which required to be looked into immediately, for it was of a most beautiful new rum color, which the 'Squire heightened with twelve daily applications of internal paint, a proper (or rather a common) practice enough in those ante-(and anti-) temperance times, when rum was rum and punch was perfect. The 'Squire was thoroughly up to the dolges of the apes, and so he stood still, as stiff as an iron ramrod that had stood the inspection of the Great Frederick. Just then Mrs. S——— came to the door of the house, and seeing her husband in such a pligh, gave the usual feminine screech in such cases made and provided, and then said to him, "Keep where you are, while I go and get the broom to brush 'em off." "I'm dead if I do!" thought the 'Squire. He then managed to grope his way to a large tub which he had just previously filled with water from a neighboring brook for rinsing purposes, and which stood on a high bench. Into this water he dipped his head slowly till it was entirely immersed, and held it there, holding his breath at the same time, till every bee was made sufficiently stingless to have satisfied Mr. Eugene Wrayburn himself,—The water swarmed with bees, and the old gentleman swarmed into the house with the only white face he had worn for almost half a century, and which he never repeated till he lay in his coffin. If, reader, you ever should be swarmed upon, do as the 'Squire did, and prove the excellence of the water cure. If you could contrive to have the water iced, so much the better for you—and so much the worse for the bees.

STATE NEWS.

A buck weighing 202 pounds was killed near Enfield, on the 21 inst.

The Fayetteville Eagle has entered upon the fourth year of its existence.

The Salem Press calls most pathetically for rain.

There are 47 papers and periodicals published in this State.

J. L Labiaux denies the report that he is to become editorially connected with the Raleigh Era

Vinnie Ream, the celebrated sculptress, is engaged upon a bust of Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems.

The grape growers of Goldsboro' and vicinity, are shipping a large quantity of this fruit North.

The Radicals are to test the election of the Magistrates in Charlotte township, Mecklenburg County.

The Weldon News continues to hear flattering reports of the crops throughout its section.

It is said that Logan has fifty citizens of Rutherford county in jail at Rutherfordton.

There was to have been a grand Temperance celebration at Fayetteville yesterday.

Col. Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, has recently presented the Independent Hook and Ladder Company of that city with $50.

It is reported that a female child was recently born at Rich Square, Northampton county, with a "chignou" on its head.

The Southern Home tells of a vineyard near Charlotte, belonging to Dr. Daniel Asbury, which contains 3,400 vines.

The Charlotte Democrat thinks that Charlotte is destined to be the greatest inland city South of Baltimore.

Hon. John W. Norwood, of Orange, has been chosen to deliver the Annual Address before the State Agricultural Society.

On Friday last near the residence of Dr. B. F. Pearson, in Greene county, a colored man shot and killed himself accidentally while handling a gun.

The proposition of running a road steamer from Castalia, via Nashville, to Battleboro' is being agitated by prominent citizens of Nash county.

The Presbyterians of Goshen Congregation, Gaston county, want to secure the services of a young minister, who will devote his whole time to his charge.

On the night of the 23d ult., during a terrific gale, the schooner Muscovado went ashore on Body's Island and is completely lost.

It is said that from two to three hundred illegal votes were polled in Raleigh at the election, numbers repeating their votes having come in just before night.

The Salem Press says: The campaign just ended was one of the most disgraceful ever witnessed in this State, rendered so by the unscrupulous conduct of our opponents. It is to be hoped that, for the honor of the old North State there will never be such another.

The Postoffice Department has established money-order offices, to go into effect on the first inst.: Enfield, Rocky Mount, High Point, Kinston, Lumberton, Rutherfordton, Williamston and Wilson.

The Weldon News says: John Wyatt, the father of Henry Wyatt—the first man that was killed in the late war between the North and South, he, it will be remembered, being killed, while scouting at Little Bethel—is now, and has been for twelve months, an inmate of the poor-house of Pitt county. Although he has lost health, property and friends, his spirit is unbroken, and on Thursday last he went to the polls and voted for Convention.

Our correspondent from Pitt, says the Weldon News, says that there are many new bills of the denomination of $5, on the Continental National Bank of New York, now in circulation in that county, and as they can all be traced to Radical sources, it gives confirmation to the report that large amounts of money have been sent to this State by Northern bondholders to influence the late election.

The Raleigh Telegram learns that Midshipman Perrin Busbee, of that city, who "passed" at the last naval examination at Annapolis, and who has been awaiting orders here for some time past, has received the same. He is to report on board the U. S. Steamer Iroquois, on the 16th inst., now fitting out at Philadelphia for the Pacific Squadron, Commodore Rogers commanding.

The Goldsboro Messenger, in speaking of colored men who dared to vote the Conservative ticket, says: Such are ostracized, insulted, turned out of Societies, and are even to be expulsed from church. One of these colored men informs us that he hrrdly thinks his life secure. A colored man, and we have his name, said publicly in one of the colored churches on Sabbath last that "there was a wolf in the church, and he must be got out," referring to a member of the congregation who had voted with the whites.

Clerical.

Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, of Pittsburg, Pa., has distinguished himself among his clerical brethren by refusing to exchange his $2,500 salary in the City of Smoke for a $6,000 (gold) salary in San Francisco.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—The following is a list of the Township officers, in this county, chosen at the recent election held here:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates—Edward Cantwell, E. S. Woodford, W. H. Merrick, R. S. Waldron, Jas. A. Lowrey, Anthony Howe, Wm. McLaurin.

Constable—J. C. Hill.

Clerk—S. T. Potts.

School Committee—J. G. Bulcken, N. G. Sampson, J. K. Cutlar.

FEDERAL POINT.

Magistrates—Sol. Reaves, Wm. McNeill.

Constable—W. H. Montgomery.

Clerk—Stephen Keyes.

School Committee—Sol. Reaves, Stephen Keyes, R. B. Freeman.

MASONBORO.

Magistrates—Elijah Hewlett, J. G. Wagner.

Constable—J. B. Montford.

Clerk—Jas. A. Hewlett.

School Committee—Sterling Salling, H. M. Bishop, Halifax Leonard.

HARNETT.

Magistrates—Delaware Nixon, W. W. Humphrey.

Constable—Jos. Highsmith.

Clerk—Daniel C. Davis.

School Committee—J. W. Schenck, Jr., Edward McCabe.

GRANT.

Magistrates—Alfred Lloyd, James M. Capps.

Constable.—Thos. Nixon.

Clerk—Andrew Nixon.

School Committe—Henderson Nixon, John Alexander, Robert Nixon.

HOLLY.

Magistrates—Thos. Williams, J. N. Mashburn.

Constable—Jno. W. Meeks.

Clerk—Jno. W. Rowe.

School Committee—W. H. Player, Isaac James, Samuel Hill.

CAPE FEAR.

Magistrates—H. E. Scott, Murphy Ward.

Constable—William Moore.

Clerk—S. Davis.

School Committee—H. E. Scott, Isaac Hines, Emanuel Williams.

HOLDEN.

Magistrates—Jas. B. McPherson, John Penny.

Constable—Jno. J. Mosely.

Clerk—Jno. M. Walker.

School Committee—S. S. Satchwell. A. Gomberg, Thos. Lillington.

UNION.

Magistrates—J. H. Alderman, S. C. Filyaw.

Constable—W. S. Rivenbark.

Clerk—Jno. E. Pigford.

School Committee—Ephraim Powers, E. Garriss, Isaiah Carroll.

FRANKLIN.

Magistrates—John Halstead, E. J. Anders.

Constable—A. V. Horrell.

Clerk—A. R. Corbett.

School Committee—Sam. Wells, Simeon Bannerman, J. B Seary.

COLUMBIA.

Magistrates—C. M. Galloway, W. T. Morton.

Constable—Benj. Williams.

Clerk—Owen Hausley.

School Committee—D. W. Bordeaux, Henry Moore, W. P. Holmes.

LINCOLN.

Magistrates—F. H. Bell, W. J. Bivins, B. G. Larkins.

Constable—John Bell.

Clerk—Wm. B. Larkins.

School Committee—Bruce Williams, Wm. Spear, Sam'l J. Herring.

CASWELL.

Magistrates—G. W. Corbett, Henry Hall.

Constable—Calvin McDuffie.

Clerk—J. M. Lewis

School Committee—Andrew Moore, A. T. Harman, W. H. Flake.

THE ELECTION.

ONSLOW COUNTY, (Official.)

For Convention 660; No Convention 412. Majority for Convention 248.

DELEGATES.

A. J. Murrill (Conservative nominee) 419; F. D. Koonce, (Conservative) 248; Jasper Etheridge (Radical) 406.

PITT COUNTY, (Official.)

For Convention 1,724; No Convention 1,778. Majority against Convention 54.

DELEGATES.

Germain Barnard (Cons.) 1,714; Dr. E. J. Blount (Cons.) 1,718; Louis Hilliard (Rep.) 1,787; Geo. W. Johnston (Rep.) 1,763; Scattering, 1.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (official.)

For Convention, 1,484; No Convention 1,715. Majority against 231.

Plant Compost.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says:—Compost for house plants should be made of the following ingredients:

1. Good garden mould.
2. Mould from decayed turf, from a pasture or field.
3. Decomposed stable or cow-yard manure.
4. Mould from decayed leaves.
5. Sea or river sand free from salt.
6. Peat from the meadows that has been exposed to frost.
7. Coarse sand or gravel.
8. Broken flower pots, charcoal or oyster shells.
9. Old mortar or plastering.

Garden mould will not be needed if there is a supply of fine decayed turf mould. About one-fifth of the pot may be filled with the drainage materials, viz., broken bits of pots, charcoal or oyster shells. If a little meadow moss is placed over these, it will prevent the earth washing through.

Compost for camelias, roses, geraniums, etc., should be:

1 part river sand.
1 part leaf mould.
1 part manure.
2 parts turf, or garden mould.

FOR CACTUSES.

2 parts coarse sand.
2 parts leaf and turf mould.
1 part peat and a little broken plaster.

A Hatchet Fight.

A fight occurred at Culpepper, Va., on Saturday, between L. L. Lewis, commonwealth's attorney, and an Irishman named Corriell. Both parties used hatches freely. Lewis is thought to be seriously injured. Cause—criminal prosecution.

Utilizing Fruit—The New Process of Evaporation—One Thousand Bushels Preserved in Twenty-Four Hours.

The Wilmington, Delaware, Commercial says the great increase of fruit growing in Delaware, which was thought by many would outreach the demand, seems not only to result in the opening of new avenues of transportation to new markets, but in improved methods of condensation and preserving at home, so that the poorest family in the land can have fresh fruit the whole year round at less cost than is now paid for the commonest article of food.—The new process of preserving fruit and vegetables by evaporation, though in its infancy, has developed sufficiently to show that a great revolution is to be effected in housekeeping.

One of the reporters of the Commercial being in Middletown recently, called on the firm of Jackson, Pyle & Cox, who have just put in operation in that town one of those establishments for preserving fruit by evaporation. The principal machinery is a steam engine and what is called an evaporator. The latter is made of wood, being about five feet square and fifteen feet high.

On the outside of the evaporator are four endless chains, one at each corner, which pass up the outside and into the top of the evaporator. Upon these chains are loose bearers, nine inches apart, which, after entering the evaporator, becomes supporters to wire hurdles, upon which the fruit has been placed.

The hurdles are made five feet square, and being put in the evaporator nine inches apart, about twenty are required to fill it.

In the bottom of the evaporator is a coil of 3,000 feet of iron pipe, which is heated by steam from the boiler of the engine, the temperature at the bottom being 180 degrees. A fan is so arranged that the hot air is tempered by a blast of cold air. The fruit is all put into the evaporator at the top and taken out at the bottom, with the watery matter entirely extracted and the sugar and nutritious elements not only preserved but increased, when compared with its raw condition. The hurdles resting upon the endless chains are lowered by means of a crank, which regulates the fruit according to the capacity and temperature of the evaporator.

After the fruit is taken from the hurdles it is placed in paper boxes, generally two pound boxes, and sent to market.

One bushel of tomatoes makes four pounds after having gone through the process. These four pounds are said to equal twelve quart air-tight cans of the same fruit, costing one-half the price now paid for canned tomatoes.

Of berries the proportion of pounds to the bushel is greater and varies according to the quantity of liquid in the fruit, which has all to be evaporated.

Of peaches the proportion of preserved fruit to the bushel is said to be from eight to ten pounds, sold at half the price for canned fruit.

We were shown several varieties of fruit which had been put through this new process, which were quite palatable without cooking, from the fact that all the watery substances had been extirpated, and the sugar, starch, and other nutritious elements had not only been preserved, but increased in quantity and quality. Tomatoes, peaches, and apples, are sliced by machinery for that purpose, and after having gone through the evaporator, appear like wafers. These wafers or slices are placed loosely into cubical shaped paper boxes, two pound to a box. The fruit, when taken to be used for culinary purposes, and soaked in water, will resume its original proportions, the two pounds (of tomatoes) making a bushel of fruit.—Experimenting upon this new process, Mr. Pyle, one of the firm, sent to Lippincott's Hotel two pounds of blackberries, which were made into pies, and served forty-five persons for dessert, not more than half the usual quantity of sugar being required. Amongst those who partook of these pies was J. B. Fennimore and other prominent and reliable citizens of Middletown, who unhesitatingly pronounced them the best blackberry pies they had ever eaten.

It is believed that the experiment with peaches will prove equally as satisfactory, and the firm is now engaged largely in preserving that delicious fruit.

The entire establishment, when under full operation, will require a force of about twenty hands, principally young ladies, and will preserve 500 bushels of peaches per day, or 1,000 bushels if run day and night. Mr. Jackson informs us that there is no necessity for more than two idle months in the year, as by this process not only fruit, but corn and all kinds of vegetables, as well as fish, meat, oysters, and clams, can be preserved.

A New Orleans policeman arrested a man for "looking scornfully at him."

John Stuart Mill is a fine draughtsman, pianist, botanist, philologist and archæologist.

A Virginia turkey-gobbler is calmly engaged in "setting" on a nest containing four apples.

Long Branch Ladies plead guilty to gilt dancing boots.

Will Carleton is said to resemble George Washington.

Horace considers Virginia's greatest resources are the sources of her water-power.

A Radical journal thinks they had better stop reading people out of the party, while there is any party left.

A captured rattlesnake in California has gone nine weeks without food, and is still as lively as a rattlebox.

An intelligent New Havener stole a cart load of tarred paving-stones, on the supposition that they were coals.

An Ohio murderer, being asked by the judge if he had anything to say, replied naively, "I have, sir, I have a very bad cold, your Honor."

Wife Killing.

A coroner's jury sitting in the case of Mrs. Sophie Grosse, of Louiville, Ky., wife of Dr. Carl Grosse, found a verdict that her death was caused by the ill-treatment of her husband at the period of her confinement. Mrs. Grosse was the daughter of rich parents in Chicago, and ran away four years ago when when she was very young, with Dr. Grosse, and married him against her parents' consent.

It is stated that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princes Louise are coming to Canada soon, and the hotel keepers have already put forth the announcement that they are to be at Niagara.

Mr. Wm. P. Graham, an esteemed citizen of Pittsburg, Pa., drowned himself on Thursday last. Cause—depression on account of the loss of his wife.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce says: From all quarters we are greeted with the cheering news that the labors of the husbandmen of this section will be most abundantly rewarded. With slight exceptions and in very limited areas, the season from the beginning has been very propitious. Early potatoes and vegetables, berries, and melons have been abundant, and now the fields of corn and cotton promise a harvest to make glad the hearts of man, and to attune his soul to thankfulness to kind Providence for the blessings He has already vouchsafed, and for those which seemingly He has in store.

From the Richmond Insurance Advocate,

OUR WILMINGTON LETTER.

WILMINGTON, July 25, 1871.

Editors Insurance Advocate:

It is a fact, almost universally recognized throughout the Southern States, and undoubtedly true in this, the Old North State, that since the close of the war, we are steadily, year by year, becoming more and more impecunious.—When at Appomattox Court House we surrendered our hopes of future independence, we, at the same time, found ourselves despoiled by one fell swoop, of all our slaves, in which so large a part of the wealth of the South at that time consisted, and we realized the fact too, that State stocks and Bank stocks had ceased to have any marketable value.

Then, though still owning our lands, we thought ourselves poor indeed. Yet now, after the lapse of five years—having in the meantime too, realized fairly remunerative crops—we are still poorer than we were when first emerging from a fierce and disastrous war.

To what is this continued and annually increasing impoverishment attributable?

It is true we have been cursed with a plague similar to that inflicted upon the ancient Egyptians when "the locusts went up all over the land of Egypt and rested in all the coasts of Egypt." I refer to the influx of carpet-baggers. "Very grievous were they." They stole and destroyed the greater part of that which escaped the war, and which remained to us, and like the locusts they covered the face of the South, so that indeed the land was darkened.

But by the results of our late elections in Virginia and North Carolina, we are rapidly ridding ourselves of the carpet-baggers. "The Lord then turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts and cast them into the Red sea" Yet we do not recover from the grinding poverty in which the war and the Yankee locusts plunged us.

What is the cause of our failure to recuperate? The answer is clear to my mind. It is our commercial vassalage to the North, or eagerness to make all our purchases there, even when we could buy as favorably or more so at home, and in our readiness think indifferently of our own financial institutions and give our influence and patronage to those of the North.

Thus we alienate capital from ourselves and build up and foster foreign enterprises at the expense of our own.

This which was felt to be an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude before the war, has been intensified since.

Prior to the war we were comparatively rich, and were content to cultivate our cotton and tobacco, and allow the North to be our Banker and supply us with everything we ate and wore. All manufactuers were despised by us, and farming only was respectable. This was a consequence perhaps of our system of labor and the presence of an inferior race, singularly well suited for the drudgery of farming operations, but incapable of being taught the higher branches of mechanics. We thus gradually became tributary to the North for all the luxuries, and, almost indeed, all the necessaries of life. The North, by the operation of this unequal arrangement, became plethoric with wealth, while we, with surpassing advantages of soil, and a white population far superior in intelligence, either stood still or receded in material prosperity.

At length this commercial vassalage became so galling that a rupture was inevitable and war between the sections ensued.

That such was really the producing cause of the late war between the States, and not the question of the abolition or continuance of slavery in the South, was most clearly demonstrated by Commodore Maury in a singularly interesting and able letter written by him in 1864, while in England.

With this experience before us, is it not strange we should continue a policy disastrous to our prosperity; a policy which inevitably impoverishes us, and fattens our fellow-citizens on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, causing them to flourish like a green bay tree.

Let us illustrate—*ex uno, disce omnia*. In the State of North Carolina, of all commodities, perhaps *money* is the scarcest, and yet we pay out from four to five hundred thousand dollars per annum to New York and Hartford Life Insurance Companies, instead of keeping all that money at home, by insuring in our own companies.

At least TWO MILLIONS of dollars have thus, since the war, been lost, principal and interest, forever to the finances of this State.

Had we to-day, the amount thus forever alienated, in circulation in North Carolina, it would make a most sensible difference in the state of our finances, and in the rates of interest. And this system of annual depletion not only continues, but year by year the amount thus alienated steadily increases, as the business accorded foreign Life companies grows larger and larger.

Now, I am so strong an advocate for Life Insurance, believing it to be the *religious* duty of *every* man, who has a family dependent upon him, thus to make the surest provision for them possible, in the event of his death, that I should regard it highly proper to pay out to foreign companies these enormous premiums, even with all the attendant evils of depleting the State of so much capital, had we no companies of our own, equally reliable, willing and anxious to perform the same service for us. But we have such companies, by supporting which we foster all the material interests of our State, and bring back prosperity to our own land. Yet, to our shame be it said, many of these companies, well and faithfully managed, languish, while the Northern companies are reaping a harvest of wealth in our midst.

In this State we have a Life Insurance company—"The Wilmington, N. C. Life Insurance Co."—which is ably managed by a Directory composed of gentlemen well known throughout the State as most reliable and intelligent men. The company has an ample guarantee capital, and invests its money in the State. It is conducted with great prudence and economy, and offers to policy-holders every inducement afforded by any other company, yet it has not received the support and encouragement to which it is in every respect entitled.

The same thing I know is true in Virginia, where your greet "Piedmont and Arlington" has to fight its way against a host of foreign companies, when every man in the State should unhesitatingly give it the preference, and only insure in the "Mutual Life," of New York, and such other companies, his surplus risks over and above what the "Piedmont and Arlington" might deem it prudent to carry.

These things ought not so to be, and never until our people learn more wisdom can we hope again to see our Southern land blossom as the rose, and plenty and prosperity within our houses.

The American Pomological Society.

The coming session of the American Pomological Society to be held in conjunction with the State Pomological Society of Virginia at Richmond, Va., September 6, 7th and 8th, promises to be an important affair. It is said that not less than three hundred horticulturists and pomoculturists from Boston will be in attendance.—Large delegations will also be present from Philadelphia and from nearly all the other agricultural centres of the nation.

From the Charleston News.

CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Beauties of Radical Mongrelism Illustrated.

AN INCIPIENT RIOT.

A call for the working committee to ...ble at the polls in Ward 1 was ...tly responded to by the Citizens' ...and soon after the polls were opened ...ng body of men were present, de...ed to see order preserved, and fair ...given to all. The Radicals also ...t out in still larger numbers, and the ...g parties occupying their respec...des of the street, seemed ready for ...ergency. The voting commenced ...n as St. Michael's clock struck seven, ...n inued rapidly, with but few inter...s, until ten o'clock. Five soldiers ...stationed underneath the porch of ...ardhouse. They had quietly stacked ...and were sitting around them. A ...d citizen about this time went up to ...lls of Ward 1, and voted the Wage...ker openly. This excited the Radi...groes around, and one of them ...Captain Thomas Young, who was ...the voter, and was accused of in...ing him. Captain Young returned ...w; the crowd pressed on them, and ...ensued. The shouts and curses an...ed to the outsiders the commence...of the difficulty, and the soldiers, ...their bayonets, charged across the ...leading as they went. The portico ...ps of the City Hall were packed ...en, but as the glittering bayonets ...up the steps on one side, a rush was ...er the other steps, and the porch ...ared in an instant.

...intervention put an immediate stop ...riot, and strict order was maintained ...e time. The most turbulent were ..., and the moral effect of the cold ...the hands of disciplined men was ...more perceptible. The police were ...insignificant, and seemed to do ...towards keeping up the disturbance ...selling it. They stood by and saw ...l men assailed and failed to arrest ...ailants. In particular Henry Draine, ...ed citizen, was assaulted and fol...by a disorderly ruffian with a club, ...ough the police were called upon to ...the man they refused to take him to ...ard-house. Their action cannot be ...erely reprehended.

...ward two things seemed quite as ...ening as on the other side of the ...but the riot occurred there first, ...e sight of the bayonets charging ...the street to the City Hall had a ...beneficial effect in keeping the Radi...dies within proper bounds.

...he first precinct of Ward 3 order was ...y preserved, and the voting through...e day went on quietly. In the se...ecinct the Palmetto boys turned ...force to see the ticket through.—...in the day a large number of disor...colored Radicals came over from In...on street, and seeing a colored citizen ...the Wageter ticket they "jumped" ...In a moment a lively row was pro...g, and the four soldiers stationed ...engine house came out with their ...es. As usual there was a tremen...hubbub, but no one was hurt and no ...y weapons were used.

...FATAL AFFRAY IN SIXES STREET.

...e polling place in the first precinct ...rd 8 was the scene during the after...of a collision between a few disor...Radicals and the United States sol...who were on guard at the place, re...in the killing of Balaam Grant a ...l man of twenty-five years of age.—...olling place was at the Niagara Eu...house, on Sixes street, between ...g and Bogard streets. The little ...was filled all the morning with a ...crowd of people of all shades of ...and it was evident that any slight ...ence might bring about a serious ...ence. The military guard consist...Sergeant Maloney and three privates ...mpany D, Eighteenth Infantry, and ...proposed by them to clear the lit...reet as a preventative measure. ...this, however, the sergeant was over...by the special deputy sheriff on ...at that point, and the crowd remain...At about 2 o'clock, as a colored man ...approaching the polls, the rallyers of ...parties surrounded him, soliciting ...te. At this one colored man in the ...d, named Balaam Grant, became in...d, and began denouncing the rallay...f the Citizens' party for attempting ...ure a colored vote. Not content ...verbal denunciations, he raised a ...club, which he carried in his hand, ...ng in lashing about on the heads of ...white man whom he could reach. ...this time, Sergeant Maloney and one ...e were stationed at the polling place. ...ther soldiers being at either end of ...treet. Grant was ordered by Ser...t Maloney and Roundsman Bing to de...and the order not being obeyed, they ...d to arrest him. Grant tried to run ...made his way as well as he could ...gh the crowd, until he had got nearly ...e end of the street, when a soldier ...harged his musket and he fell, shot ...gh the abdomen and mortally wound...A scene of the wildest excitement ...ed. The colored men swarmed about ...soldiers and swore that they would ...revenge. The few soldiers kept the ...ed crowd at bay as well as they could, ...the police remained passive specta...

Meantime a message had been sent ...the Citadel, and one company of the ...d Artillery soon appeared upon the ..., armed with muskets, and com...ced to disperse the mob. Starting ...the polling place, in about the cen...of the block, they marched in both di...ons, gradually pressing the crowd ...until the street was cleared of all ex...those whose duties kept them at the ...s. A detail of a corporal and five men ...then left upon the scene, in addition ...e original guard, and was maintained ...ng the remainder of the day. Two ...e men, Robert Lyons, Sr., and Robert ...ns, Jr., were arrested on a charge of ...ous conduct and were taken to the ...dhouse. The wounded man was taken ...e City Hospital, where it was found ...he had been shot in the abdomen, the ...entering on the median line, an inch ...wo below the umbilical, passing di...ly through the body and coming out ...he back. The wound was a terrible one, ...he died early last evening. On being ...itted to the hospital Grant made the ...wing statement of his recollections of ...affray:

Balaam Grant, do testify as follows: That a ...er shot me for nothing. I was running.—...Lyons cut at me with a knife and I ran, and ...Lyons ordered a soldier to fire at me. I had ...ck in my hand, and one man said, "There's ...gger; kill him;" a white man—I don't know ...ame. All the men were running out of the ...when I was shot. I voted the Citizen's ...et.

His
(Signed) BALAAM ✕ GRANT
Mark.

...There are evident contradictions in this ...tement upon which we do not at this ...e desire to dwell. According to the ...t information in our possession, Grant ...ck down a white man, and cursed the ...ited States soldiers. When ordered re...atedly to halt, he still ran, as reported, ...d was wounded, to the regret of every ...izen at the precinct. It is due to the ...ited States soldiers to say that they ...haved with almost too much prudence, ...d only used their arms when this be...me absolutely necessary to save them ...m the fury of the mob.

...The wounding of Grant added to the excitement. His body, mounted on a spring cart, was paraded through Sixes street, and the negroes demanded the instant arrest of Mr. Lyons, Jr., who was said to have called out "shoot him," before the fatal shot was fired. At this time no United States soldiers were present, but rumors of a row had passed with lightning speed over the whole city. Mr. A. S. Tobias, the President of the Citizen's Club of the ward, met the colored rioters as they advanced toward the polls and asked them what they wanted. Their spokesman said that the man who cried "Shoot him," must be given up to them. Mr. Tobias replied that Mr. Lyons was now in a house immediately opposite the polling precinct. He should be given up to any properly constituted authority, whether civil or military, but no mob, whatever its numbers, should take Mr. Lyons out of that house while one man lived to protect him. The negroes, shouting wildly, surged forward, brandishing slung shots and clubs. At this moment a detachment from Ward 7 appeared upon the scene, giving a highly moral support to the remarks of President Tobias.

The howling rioters recoiled for a moment, and were now disturbed by the arrival of the United States troops, who had been double-quicked to the scene of expected disorder. All remained comparatively quiet for a few minutes, when Sheriff Mackey and Captain Hendricks, the Chief of Police, galloped up to the polling place. The negroes now cried, "We are all right. No d—d Yankee soldiers shall run over us now." For a time cheering and cursing on the part of the negroes filled the sultry air. Captain Hendricks was told pretty plainly that he and his crew were responsible for all this tumult. Curbing his foaming steed (fed at the expense of the city,) he shouted out, I have but one life, and that I am willing to sacrifice in the interest of law and order. It was evident that the mob regarded both the Sheriff and the Chief of Police as their allies and comforters; but the United States soldiers, acting under the orders of their officers, cleared the street and drove the noisy rascals back. President Tobias protested against any interference with the freedom of election; and from the moment that the soldiery arrived in force every citizen, so far as we know, was at liberty to vote for the candidate of his choice. Shortly afterward the bulk of the police were withdrawn, and, the Chief of Police being no longer present, all disorder ceased.

One of the most effective and striking scenes of the day was that presented in Inspection street. The little hilly thoroughfare, flanked by high stone walls and stables, was choked from Washington street to East Bay with an excited mass of struggling blacks, swayed here and there by every impulse, and by frequent shouts when one would find some fancied insult put upon himself or comrade, ready to precipitate themselves pell-mell, without a question, upon the few white men who stood here and there attending to the duties of the day, or awaiting a chance to vote. In about the centre of the block was the polling place, its approaches defined by a sort of triangular pen, built up to separate the incoming from the outgoing suffragans, and here was the central point of excitement.

A policeman or two and the four United States soldiers stationed at the door were pushed and jostled by the surging crowd of blacks pressing towards the barrier to look with strained and bloodshot eyes for any act of the managers which they could torture into an indignity, and make a pretext for a deadly fight. Once when a soldier pushed a colored man away in order to make room for the approaching voters, the man jumped into the street, threw down his hat and shouted for his comrades to rally. Flourishing a huge club above his head, he lashed himself into a fury of defiance, shouting to the colored crowd, and showering profanity and obscenity upon the soldier. The latter, a quiet, determined German, had his loaded rifle ready and the bayonet fixed, and most men in his position would have answered the foul taunts with a touch of the cold steel, which must have precipitated a bloody conflict; but he behaved with great prudence, quietly but implacably walking his beat, and gradually crushing the colored mass back so as to widen the little semi-circle round the polls. Every such incident caused a rush in its direction, the negroes cursing and howling and brandishing huge sticks, with which each man of them was armed, and on the outskirts of each such crowd could be seen black women, fierce, perspiring and malignant, slouching along with bared arms and breasts, some batless and some with men's hats crushed over their foreheads, each bringing a paving stone and tossing it from hand to hand, while the fingers were clutched nervously as if longing for a battle. And so the day wore on, and it is safe to say that but for the presence of the white men a scene of terrible turbulence would have had to be recorded in Inspection street.

* * * * *

As old St. Michael's bells chimed the hour of five, the excitement of the contest resolved itself into anxious speculations as to the probable results. The ballot boxes came down one by one, escorted by the squads of soldiers stationed at the various precincts, and were halted with shouts by the crowd. The citizens' party felt a prestige of victory, and loud cheers were given for the Conservative candidates.—The boxes were all piled in the northwest corner of the General Sessions Court room, and the committee appointed by each party to watch them took their stations in the room as the boxes from their respective precincts came in.

FOR SALE!

THREE TUBULAR BOILERS—

1 of 40 Horse Power, and
2 of 30 Horse Power each.

Enquire of
CRONLY & MORRIS.
aug 8 266 Std&1twoh

FRESH ARRIVALS,

GENTS CALF WELLINGTON TIES,
Gents Kip " "
Gents Calf Pump Sole Gaiters,
Farmers' Brogans.
Just received, for sale low at
A. L PRICE'S,
Live Boot and Shoe Store,
Exchange Corner,
aug 10 268—

THE CAPE FEAR

HAS PRODUCED THE LARGEST NET INcrease of

COTTON

of any manure, when fairly tried. For particulars address D. M. BUIE, Chemist,
Cape Fear Chemical Works,
Wilmington, N. C
fe 1 120-d&wt

THE CAPE FEAR GUANO

IS A COMPLETE FERTILIZER, representing bone and meat in proper proportions, to permanently improve the land.

D. M. BUIE, Chemist.
feb 16 120-d&wtf

300,000 POUNDS

OF THE

CAPE FEAR GUANO

FOR SALE on reasonable terms at the Cape Fear Chemical Works, Castle street, Wilmington, N. C.
D. M. BUIE, Chemist.
feb 16 120-d&wtf

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

The Germans have commenced the evacuation of the forts north and east of Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

At a meeting held at Heidelburg on Sunday to take measures for the foundation of the German Church, delegates were present from various parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Committees were appointed to draw up a constitution for the new church. Its main points will be the principles of council of Constance of 1314; the subordination of the Pope to the council; the separation of the Church and State; the participation of laymen in the management of the Church; free election of Bishops; communal election of Pastors, and modification of confessional.

The delegates are divided in opinion as to whether the new Church should acknowledge the primacy of the Pope. The committee were instructed to submit their report for ratification at the meeting to be held at Munich in September.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.

Two hundred masked men took two negroes from the Frankfort jail, one of whom was charged with rape and the other charged with firing the first shot in a riot where two white persons were killed, and hanged them a short distance from the city.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

Dr. VanDeman, who has been here for some time in the interest of the Chattanooga Railroad has gone home via Cincinnati. The mission was but partially successful, owing to the prolonged absence of the Postmaster General.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9

Lealie's friends claim 35,000 majority, while Harlan's friends concede 25,000 to 30,000.

A party of negroes were taken from the Frankfort jail last night, and were handled so gently that scarcely any one was aware of the deed.—They were taken across the Kentucky river, and hung near a spot where one committed rape a few days previous.

From New York.

TROY, August 9

The lightning exploded nitro glycerine to-day, killing two.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.

In the session of the Labor Convention to day, the following was adopted: That this organization cheerfully recognizes the right of women everywhere to learn and engage in any profession, trade or occupation which they may decree, and that for any certain amount of work that should receive the same pay as men.

From New Orleans.

ORLEANS, Aug. 9.

The following is a private dispatch from a Republican source: The Republican State Convention was organized here to-day, with Burch as temporary Chairman.

Warmouth led his forces out of the Convention, and is now attempting to hold a bolting Convention. He took with him delegates from only three or four Parishes that were regularly elected, most of his adherents remaining.

A guard of soldiers was in the building to protect public property, and to prevent a riot by a mob that disnaded admission.

LATER.

At an early hour this morning large crowds of whites and blacks had assembled around the Custom House building, where the Republican Convention assembled about 9 o'clock

Two companies of the 19th United States Infantry arrived shortly after, marched in and stacked arms in the Hall at Canal street entrance.

Large numbers of Deputy United States Marshals closely guarded every entrance to the Custom House, and no one was permitted to enter without a ticket from Marshal Packard.

At about 10:30 o'clock Gov. Warmouth, accompanied by General Campbell, Senator Pinchback and about eighty followers, some with and others without tickets, entered the building and endeavored to pass through the hall, but were stopped by a Deputy Marshal and informed him that no one was permitted to pass until the hour for the opening of the Convention. Warmouth expressed indignation, and mounted a chair and said: Having been refused admittance to the hall designated by the Central Committee for holding the Convention I propose that we now adjourn to Turner's hall and hold the Convention there. His speech was received with cheers and a few hisses. Warmouth descended from the chair, proceeded to and entered his carriage, the crowd took out the horses and dragged it triumphantly through the streets to Turner's hall.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, Mr. Masters, of Carroll Parish, being elected temporary chairman. Gov. Warmouth, Pinchback, Campbell and Judge Dibble denounced the interference of United States officers, and characterized the Custom House Convention as a body whose administration favorites are guarded by bayonets and lawless tyranny. Pinchback said: Is it possible we are to be put down by the government we have sustained? If that be the case the sooner this government is torn down and a monarchy built upon its ruins the better.

A permanent organization was made with Pinchback President, when the meeting adjourned until half-past seven this evening to meet at Turner's Hall.

Packard called the Custom House Convention to order at 12 o'clock, with J. Henry Burch, colored, of Baton Rouge, temporary Chairman; a permanent organization followed with Lieut. Gov. Dunn as Chairman.

Billiousness and Indigestion.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other.—They are closely akin; for billiousness always involves an impaired digestion, and indigestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated?—Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alterative principle. Wherever there is a church, a schoolhouse, and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is enquired for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the Bitters, is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men whose minds or bodies, or both are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds offered its stead.

The New York Hungarian Society.

On Thursday last the certificate of incorporation of the "New Yorki Magyar Egylet" (New York Hungarian Society) was filed, the objects of which are to establish a brotherhood among Hungarians in the United States of America; to cherish a love and interest for Hungary, its language and literature, to study the free institutions of America, and to endeavor to assimilate those of Hungary to them, through increased social intercourse with their countrymen; to give advice to newcomers and encourage them in the pursuits of science, industry and commerce.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	30 @ 33	LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 @ 0 00
BARRELS, Spts T., each.		(From store)	
2nd hand	2 35 @ 2 50	Rockport	1 25 @ 1 30
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Rockland	0 00 @ 1 35
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,		MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
Tallow	18 @ 20	Cuba, hhds.	36 @ 38
Adamantine	15 @ 16	do bbls.	40 @ 42
Sperm	50 @ 55	Sugar house	20 @ 21
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,		do bbls.	23 @ 26
Java	25 @ 30	Syrup, bbls.	50 @ 1 00
Laguayra	20 @ 24	Do N. O.	80 @ 0 85
Rio	16½ @ 22	NAVAL STORES,	
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 @ 4 60
Ord. to Mid'g	13 @ 16½	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 60
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 17½	Hard	0 00 @ 2 00
COTTON BAGGING,		Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 50
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @ 26	Tar, in ord	2 75 @ 2 80
Dundee	20 @ 23	Pitch, City	2 75 @ 3 00
Flax	24 @ 26	Rosin, pale	5 50 @ 7 00
Double Ane'r	25 @ 27	do No. 1	4 00 @ 5 00
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @ 10	do No. 2	2 25 @ 2 35
CORN MEAL,		do No. 3	0 00 @ 2 20
℔ bushel	1 10 @ 1 15	Spirits Turpentine,	
DOMESTICS,		℔ gal	00 @ 45½
Sheeting,		NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
℔ yard	11 @ 12	Cut	5 00 @ 5 75
Yarn, ℔ bdl	15 @ 1 50	OILS, ℔ gallon,	
FEATHERS,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
℔ lb	65 @ 90	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	30 @ 33
No. 1	28 00 @30 00	PEA NUTS,	2 90 @ 3 00
No. 2	13 00 @15 00	POTATOES,	
No. 3	00 00 @00 00	Sweet, bush	0 00 @ 1 50
Mullets	5 50 @ 8 00	Irish, ℔ bbl	4 00 @ 4 25
Herring,		PROVISIONS, ℔ lb,	
East	00 @ 9 00	N. C. Bacon	
N. C. roe	9 00 @12 50	Hams	17 @ 18
do cut,	8 00 @10 00	Middlings	12 @ 12½
do gross	7 00 @ 8 00	Shoulders	10 @ 10½
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @ 10	Hog round	12 @ 12½
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		Western Bacon.	
Family	7 50 @11 00	(Smoked.)	
Superfine	5 50 @ 5 75	Hams	16 @ 18
Fine	5 25 @ 5 50	Middlings	9½ @ 10
Ex. Super	6 50 @ 6 75	Shoulders	8½ @ 8½
NORTH CAROLINA,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	8 25 @ 8 50	Middlings	8½ @ 8½
Superfine	7 75 @ 8 00	Shoulders	7½ @ 7½
GLUE, ℔ lb	15 @ 20	Lard, N. C	15 @ 15
GUNNY BAGS	25 @ 28	do North'rn	12 @ 16
GUANO, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C	00 @ 30
Per ton	00 00 @80 00	do North'rn	33 @ 54
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		Cheese	14 @ 18
Corn	0 95 @ 1 05	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl,	
Oats	85 @ 90	Mess	17 00 @17 50
Peas, Cow	1 10 @ 1 25	Thin "	00 00 @00 00
Rice, rough	1 25 @ 1 35	Rump	00 00 @16 00
Carolina	8½ @ 8½	SALT, Alum, ℔	
GIDES, ℔ lb.,		bag	2 bush 1 50 @ 2 00
Green	5 @ 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 @ 15	cargo	1 30 @ 1 35
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,		from store	1 45 @ 1 50
Eastern	1 50 @ 1 60	American	1 35 @ 1 40
Northern	0 00 @ 1 40	SUGAR, ℔ lb,	
IRON, ℔ lb.,		Porto Rico	11½ @ 12
English, ass'd	8 @ 10		12 @ 12½
American, ref.	0 @ 10	B	13½ @ 14
American, sheer	9 @ 10	A	14 @ 14½
Swede	10 @ 12	Crushed	14½ @ 15½
HOOP, ℔ lon.	105 00@110 00	SOAP, ℔ lb.	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)		Northern	5½ @ 8
Whiskey	1 25 @ 4 00	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Bourbon	2 00 @ 1 00	Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	Common	2 25 @ 2 75
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	STAVES, ℔ M.,	
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	W. O. bbl.	00 00 @30 00
do Apple	1 50 @ 2 75	R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
do Peach	2 25 @ 3 50	TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
LUMBER, River,		Shipping	12 00 @15 00
F'r Bds	15 00 @17 00	Mill, prime	10 00 @11 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00	Mill Fair	7 50 @ 8 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	Mill, inferior to	
		ord	5 00 @ 6 00
		TALLOW, lb	11 @ 0 12

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, August 10, 1871.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has shown some dullness, and as will be seen from our table below the price has declined 25 cents—sales since Monday having been at $4 60 for virgin, and $3 60 for yellow dip, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs.—the market closing quiet at these figures, and but a light demand from distillers. The week's receipts have been small, and sales as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	352	$4 75	$3 75
Saturday	275	4 70	3 70
Monday	220	4 60	3 60
Tuesday	251	4 60	3 60
Wednesday	50	4 60	3 60
Thursday	105	4 60	3 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—For the week just ended the market for this article has ruled less firm, and as will be seen from quotations given below the price has declined fully 2½ cents—last sales being at 43½ cents ℔ gallon. This figure, however, factors do not seem disposed to accept, and it is generally held higher. The advices from abroad are unfavorable, and buyers are unwilling at present to operate to any extent. The sales are as follows:

Friday	199 casks at 47	cents	℔ gallon.
Do	250 " " 46½	"	"
Saturday	566 " " 46	"	"
Monday	95 " " 46	"	"
Tuesday	457 " " 46	"	"
Wednesday	185 " " 46	"	"
Do	200 " " 45½	"	"

ROSIN.—Since the close of our last review the market for the lower and medium grades has ruled very dull, and prices are lower. Shippers have mostly withdrawn from market, and to effect sales a further concession in price will have to be submitted to. For the finer qualities of sale there has been a moderate enquiry, and parcels when offered have been generally taken at about last week's prices. Receipts are small both by river and rail, and there is very little stock in factors' hands, but the scarcity of shipping has the effect to check operations. We quote sales as follows: Friday, 1,275 bbls. at $2 35 for strained; Saturday, 592 bbls. at $2 30 for strained, and $6 62½ for extra Pale; Monday, 448 bbls. at $3 50 for low No. 1, $5 for extra No. 1, and $6 for Pale; Tuesday, 970 bbls. at $2 20 for strained, $4 for No. 1, $6 for Pale, and $6 50 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 523 bbls. at $2 20 for strained, $5 62½, $6 75@6 12½ for Pale, and $7@7 12½ for extra Pale—all ℔ 280 lbs.

TAR.—The market has generally ruled quiet for this article, and the price shows a decline of 20 cents—closing, however, with more enquiry from shippers. The week's receipts are only 235 bbls., which sold as follows: 110 bbls. at $2 60, and 125 bbls. at $2 55 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS.—Few or no empty spirit barrels have been received for the past two weeks, and the stock has about all been worked off. There is a good demand, but no sales for want of stock. We quote nominally as follows: Second hand country $2 35@$2 45 as they run, and $2 50@$2 60 for selected and new;—New York, $2 90 for second hand, and $3 for new.

BEESWAX.—Is brought in slowly, and finds ready sale at 32@34 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE.—Are in small receipt, but there is a moderate stock on market, and only a light demand from butchers. We quote on the hoof at 6@8 cents ℔ lb net. SHEEP are in meagre receipt, and supply light. Sell at $2 to $2 50 each, as in quality.

CORN MEAL.—Is in moderate demand, and the market is pretty well supplied. We quote from the mills at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bushel.

COTTON.—Under advices from abroad the market for this article has ruled unusually dull during the week just closed, and we have not a single transaction to report. Buyers do not seem disposed to operate at present and factors generally are holding their stock from market.—We quote nominally at 16½ to 17 cents for low middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton are in moderate supply, and sell at at 5½ to 6 cents ℔ lb, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in light supply, and are in moderate request. We quote as selling at 20 cents ℔ dozen, by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all kinds are in fair stock, and at present there is but little business doing. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75@$77 50; do. do., Gusnope $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano $62 50; Phœnix do. $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate $60@$65; Pacific do. $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45 time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—We have no material alteration to report in the market for this article. All grades of Northern and Western brands are in very fair stock, and the demand is only for retail lots. Our quotations in table represent store rates, according to quantity and quality.

GRAIN.—In the CORN market we have no change of consequence to report for the week just ended. The supply in dealers' hands is fully fair, and only a moderate demand exists. Receipts since our last have been confined to a few small lots, which have gone into store. No cargo sales, and we quote nominally at 90 cents for white. From store sales are making in the small way at 95 cts. @$1 for mixed, and $1 05 for white, sacks included.——OATS—Are in light stock, and demand limited. Only about 800 bushels received for the week, and gone into dealers' hands. From store we quote in the small way at 80@85 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS—None worthy of note received, but there is a moderate supply on market, and demand light. We quote in lots at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bushel for Cow.——RICE—Supply light, but adequate for the retail demand. We quote clean Carolina at 8½@8¾ cents ℔ lb.

HAY—Receipts for some time past have been meagre, and the stock here is very small. The market rules firm, with a good demand, and receipts find ready sale. We quote small transactions from wharf at $1 25@$1 30 for North River.

LIME—Supply fully fair, and only a retail business doing from store at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ cask.

LUMBER—Is in fair stock, and but little business doing for the week. From the city mills sales are being made at the following figures:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, $17 00 @ 18 00
" " Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards 20 00 @ 25 00
" " flooring boards, rough 22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications 23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9 20 00 @ 22 00

POTATOES—Irish are in rather better supply, and demand moderate. Sell from store at $1@1 25 ℔ bbl. New crop Sweet are beginning to arrive, and sell from carts at $1 75@2 ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—Is in good supply, and we quote live selling at 20@30 cents for chickens, and 30 @40 cents each for grown fowls.

PROVISIONS.—In the BACON market there is nothing new to report. The supply of North Carolina continues full (except hams) and the demand is light. For hams there is a fair enquiry, and few or none on market. We quote at 16@17½ cents for shoulders, 14@15½ cents for sides, 12½ @13 cents for hog round, and 7@8 cents ℔ lb. for hams. *Western* is in good stock, and the market rules dull at a slight decline. We quote small sales from store at the following prices: Smoked, 8½@9½ cents for shoulders, 9½@10½ cents for sides, and 14@18 cents for hams. Salted shoulders, 7½@7½ cents, for shoulders, and 8½@9½ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is in demand and wanted, and would sell at 14@15 cents. Northern is in fair stock, and demand slight. Sells at 14@16 cts ℔ lb.——PORK—Only a small stock of Northern on market, but there is no demand nor worthy of note. We refer to table for store prices.

SALT—The market continues to be very well supplied, and merely a retail demand exists. We quote from store at $1 30@$1 5 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Demand light, and only occasional small sales are being made at $2 50@$2 75 for Common, and $4 50@$6 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—We have nothing new to report in this article, the market having ruled about the same as reported for two weeks past. There is a good demand for mill purposes, and prime quality would command ready sale at high prices. None has come in by river, and the sales have been confined to small parcels by railroad at $13@$15 ℔ M.

WOOD is rather scarce, and wanted. We quote by the boat load at $2 75@$3 for pine and ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports are without material change on last rates reported. Vessels are very scarce and wanted, and readily obtain cargoes. We refer to table for rates by both steam and sail vessels.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	00 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ¾	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Fixtures, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@	08 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ½
Pea Nuts, pe. bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 65
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 0 00	00 @ 2 50
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 00	9 00 @ 10 00

THE UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.

POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

sept 17 102-eod d&w1y ch

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This superb Hair Dye is the *best in the World*—Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints, or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not Stain the Skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond Street, New York.

au 24 99-d-eod&wlych

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

may 13 193 3md&wch

George Page & Co.,

(NO. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE)

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

PATENT IMPROVED, PORTABLE

Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Mulay and Sash Saw Mills,

GRIST MILLS, TIMBER WHEELS, SHINGLE MACHINES, &c. Dealers in Circular Saws Belting, and Mill supplies generally, and manufacturer's agents for Leffel's Celebrated Turbine Water Wheel, and every description of Wood Working Machinery.

Agricultural Engines a specialty.

Send for descriptive Catalogues and Price list.

sept 17 92—dood&w3mch

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Baltimore, Md.

THE NEXT REGULAR SESSION WILL commence on the First Monday in October, 1871.—Preliminary lectures will begin the 18th September.

The course of instruction is eminently practical and complete, consisting of Didactic Lectures, Clinical Lectures and special instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of disease at *the bedside*. Every variety of disease may be seen in the Hospital Wards, and Free Dispensary connected with the College.

FEES—For full course, $120; Matriculation, $5; Dissection, $10; Graduation, $20. *Students from the late Slave-holding States, whose means are limited*, will be received upon the Beneficiary plan of the School. The Annual Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars, will be sent on application to

CHAS. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
july 29 258-1meoc&wlm.oh

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNA

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1871.

Charleston.

We refer to the municipal election returns from the City of Charleston with much pride. It is a result honorable to her people, and will prove of the utmost benefit to the City.

With a negro registered majority, the result shows what can be done when the Southern people are united and determined. It teaches as a lesson which we would do well to heed. We offer our sincere congratulations to our sister City, and touch our hat as a mark of our high appreciation of her noble citizens.

Harper's Weekly, one of the most ultra of Radical sheets, acknowledges that Gen. Grant is not as popular as formerly, and gives as reasons therefor:

"The quality of the President's friendships, the intimate influences which surround him, the alienation of some men of culture and high character from his counsels, the appointment of certain unworthy officers, his passion for San Domingo, what is called his nepotism, ignorance indifference to real reform and progress and political purification."

That is like smothering one in not exactly the perfume of roses. *Harper* forgets that of such is the Kingdom of Radicalism.

WE HAVE published the rumor that ex-Gov. Holden contemplated the establishment of a newspaper at the seat of government. Holden would utterly fail as an editor on national boards. As a party tactician and wire puller in mere local contests, he possessed tact and capacity.—He had shrewdness, cunning and paragraphic ability, but he was never known to *argue* a question or to take enlarged and comprehensive view of a subject.—Take him out of the narrow arena of party chicanery and petty political strategy, and he will make no mark and attain no consideration.

WE OBSERVE that, at a recent meeting of what was called a Philological Convention, in the city of New York, a paper was read, entitled a "Criticism of Grotis' acount of the retreat of the Ten Thousand," by Professor (so-called) "F. P. Brewer, of the University of North Carolina." A more appropriate article might have been written on the "Retreat of the Carpet-Baggers," of whom Brewer is one of the few remaining specimens. Accompanied by a personal illustration, in his own case, it would have been doubly valuable.

THE RECENT cold-blooded massacre of about one hundred and twenty-five Apache Indians—men, women and children—on the frontier, almost under the very eyes of the United States troops, is one of the most barbarous incidents of the age.—Instead of fully investigating this causeless and brutal wholesale slaughter, the President and Cabinet are philandering at Long Branch and other convivial places, dancing, racing, smoking and *juleping*.—If it had been a case of problematical Ku-kluxing, in some remote neighborhood of North Carolina, wherein some obscure cross-roads Radical politician, who had been inciting negroes to deeds of violence, had received a castigation or even a fright, the whole posse would have left the delights of the race course, abandoned the ribbons, shut their eyes upon the glare of the ball room, hurried to Washington, issued a proclamation and sent more military to the scene of alleged disturbance!

The Election.

The returns received up to midnight last night are meagre and unsatisfactory. They will be found in full elsewhere. In the thirty counties from which we have official and unofficial returns, there is a loss of something less than fifteen hundred votes for Convention as compared with the Shipp-Phillips election, when Judge SHIPP was elected by 4,995 majority. There are ninety counties in the State, but this one-third in number embrace three-sevenths of the entire vote of the State. This would make the loss thirty-five hundred in the whole State, leaving a majority of fifteen hundred for Convention, should this proportion be preserved.

We believe that Convention has been called. We base our opinions not only upon the calculations above presented, but upon the uniform gain as the Mountain Counties are heard from. Iredell, Catawba, Burke, McDowell and Buncombe, one after another, give clever Conservative gains.

British Army Reform.

If any illustration were needed of the tremendous power of the press at the present day, it would be found in the immense effort produced in England by a Magazine article to which we have already alluded, "The Battle of Dorking." The action of the Gladstone ministry in forcing through the abolition of the sales of army commissions, in spite of the resistance of the House of Lords, is attributed in part to the impression and the alarm created by that remarkable article which a semi-superstitious foreboding has almost transformed into a prophecy. The evil was a crying one, and could not have been maintained many years longer. But there is no doubt that the popular sentiment excited by the warning lately given, decided the Ministry to take the almost revolutionary course of overriding the negative vote of the House of Lords by the exercise of the Royal prerogative.

This is a stern lesson to the British aristocracy; and let us say, by the way, that the reason why this aristocracy have so well preserved their prestige and influence, is the good sense with which they have accepted the reforms demanded by the nation. Their refusal to acquiesce at first to this measure, is an exception to their usual course—and there is no doubt that they will now gracefully yield to the popular will. While the very position of the English nobility makes them inevitably the conservators of existing institutions and even of existing abuses, they have exerted a most salutary influence over the destinies of their country by keeping from rushing headlong into changes which are not always for the better.

But this abolition of the sales of army commissions must be a bitter pill to them. The army was such a nice way of disposing of the younger sons of the nobility and gentry. Promotion could be purchased up to the grade of Lieut. Colonel inclusive with only some nominal restrictions as to capacity and length of service in each successive grade. An impecunious veteran of thirty years' service would remain a Captain or even a Lieutenant, and would see a beardless youngster, after two or three years' service, purchase over his head the grade of Lieut. Colonel.—Promotion beyond this being by royal selection, if a young man were highly connected, he might soon become a Colonel and General without, perhaps, any other claim than ornamental service at home in the Guards. As to the capacity required, the testimony in the great Tichborne case, which is now exciting so much interest, shows that the real Roger Tichborne obtained his first commission in the army, although his examination showed that his additions were generally correct, but that he was sadly deficient in multiplication, &c. What is most amusing, after all, is, that an army officered on such principles should have won so much well-deserved fame.

But all this must pass away now. Prussia's success is transforming all Europe into a great camp, and each nation trembles lest her turn come next, except perhaps Russia, who, with her 1,000,000 men on the peace basis, must feel secure behind her icy barriers.

Some of the novels of Charles Dickens are said to have produced beneficial reforms in British legislation. In every civilized country the influence of popular writers is immense in turning the popular mind. There is no doubt that the decay of patriotism, public honesty and morality in France is due, in a great measure, to the morbid and corrupt tone of her literature under the Empire. In our day a popular novel, a successful and striking drama, or even a well-timed magazine article may do more to influence the destinies of a nation than whole sessions of grave parliamentary discussions. How great, then, is the responsibility of those who possess the magic power of shaping the thoughts of a people and how careful they should be to use their gift for good and not for evil.

The Election.

Our returns indicate the defeat of Convention by some five thousand majority. We make the acknowledgment with regret, and with dark forebodings for the welfare of the State. It is the most serious blow to the prosperity of North Carolina which it has received. We submit to the decree of the majority as becomes law-abiding citizens, and shall labor faithfully and zealously to save the State from ruin. A fearful responsibility rests upon the members of the General Assembly, which they must meet as true sons of North Carolina, regardful alike of the welfare of our citizens and the obligations of their oaths.

Profit in Peaches.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial gives some figures showing the amount received by a citizen of that State from his peaches during the past ten years. It says that in 1850 Mr. Fenimore planted 110 acres in peach trees, which yielded as follows:

Date.	Baskets.	Value.
1861	191	$206 24
1862	1,494	865 34
1863	18,423	15,051 81
1864	25,964	18,443 98
1866	22,124	23,070 25
1866	13,675	29,266 07
1867	27,500	18,551 40
1868	4,250	15,281 68
1869	34,000	14,464 27
1870	16,029	15,607 76
Total	164,050	$150,811 80

This year Mr. Fenimore will gather but 12,000 baskets from his ninety acres still remaining in peaches, which, at their probable price of fifty cents per basket, will yield $6,000. We take it that the prices given are the orchard price, that is, the grower's actual receipts, exclusive of transportation and commission charges.—The figures also show that under some circumstances a small crop is as good as a large one, as for instance in 1866, where the crop generally failed, yet Mr. Fenimore received as much for his meagre yield of 4,250 baskets as he got subsequently for an immensely larger yield.—That year he received $3 per basket.

FROM all sides we hear of frauds practised during the election held on Thursday. It is asserted that none of the pollholders in this city were sworn in, as required by law, and that in the First Ward, the Register's wife would receive the names of applicants for registration, and would return them to her husband when he came home at night, to be by him entered on the books, without being sworn. This was practised for several days when S. T. Potts, the Register and a candidate for office, turned over the books to W. S. Benjamin, without any authority, whatever, for doing so.

At Rocky Point it is confidently asserted that there were 24 more votes polled than were on the registration books. This fact, it is said, can be well substantiated.

Franklin township vote probably be thrown out as the Radical register there turned over his books to another party.

And at Masonboro we hear that 13 negroes voted very early in the morning and before the polls were opened.

THE OUTLAWS.

MORE FROM ROBESON.

THE DEAD GO FAST.

ANOTHER MAN SHOT.

[Special to the JOURNAL.]

Yesterday evening about sundown, Dr. Daniel Smith, an eminent physician, a pure and upright man, and one of the most worthy and respected citizens of Robeson county, was shot. The Doctor had been visiting some of his patients, and was on his return home. The villain was ambushed in Gum Swamp, near the main road, and within a few hundred yards of the Doctor's residence. The wound is supposed to be fatal, five duck shot having entered his head, and ten entering his shoulder and back. The report of his physician, however, has not yet reached us.

Men of Robeson: How long must this thing stand?

S.

SHOE HELL, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

LUMBERTON, Aug. 4, 1871.

Dear Journal: Lieutenant Simpson, with his detachment of troops, go up the road this morning in the direction of Scuffletown. Simpson declines to divulge his object, and nothing is therefore known of the nature of his mission. The general feeling, however, is that it bodes no good.

POSTER.

AN election for one Town Commissioner was held yesterday in Lumberton, but with what result, is as yet unknown.—Messrs. Thos. A. Norment and J. H. Caldwell, both Conservatives, were the candidates.

THE ELECTION.

A Glorious Day for Charleston—The City Rescued from the Hands of the Mob—Our Citizens Out in Force—The Votes at the Various Precincts—Incidents of the Day, etc., etc.

From the Charleston Courier.

Without taking into consideration the result of the election that took place yesterday, old Charleston is to be congratulated. Our city has passed through a severe trial, and her citizens, young and old, have done themselves credit. They have rescued the city from the hands of an infuriated mob of negroes, incited to deeds of violence by the very city authorities, who should have preserved the peace, and this is a good and noble work. It has never been our duty to record the events of an election with more pride, in our city and her sons than that which we now feel. From earliest dawn, the people, old and young, rich and poor, left their homes, gathered at the polls and remained there during the entire day. With scarcely a single exception business was entirely suspended and the rabble who thought to take and keep possession of the polls, were beaten from their stan lpoints, and put to shame. The rabble who were morally, if not openly sustained by the police and city authorities, made but faint demonstrations, and our city was saved from bloodshed. This itself was a glorious work—one of which our citizens may well be proud.

OUR MISSISSIPPI CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Journal:—Your last issue having come to hand yesterday evening, with its compact budget of home news, I feel as if I had got a letter from a friend, and must answer forthwith, giving in return whatever items may occur to me at all likely to interest. We find you fuller of sensationalisms than usual;—"Outrages in Robeson," fighting, murder, panic—Convention, a grand engrossing theme; railroad meetings, and minor events worth inserting.

Since our last letter to you, Desoto county has spoken out; he's had the honor of firing the first gun in the campaign to be shortly inaugurated through the State, to fill county offices, and for Representatives for the State Legislature. A great mass meeting was held in Hernando on the 3d of July and addressed by several orators of ability, particularly Mr. J. Watson, of Marshall county. His expose of Radical corruption was feeling and excoriating. He said votes in Jackson were as notoriously in the market as cattle and hogs; the price being unsettled, but always to be had for some price. He declared the State expenses had gone from $350,000 up to $1,300,000.

The good people of Desoto expect to beat the Radicals in this campaign by leaving out of the question all dead issues, party names and old-time party hobbies, only opposing a solid front to existing corruptions.

We are in the midst of heavy rains, a condition of things unfavorable to the farmers, who had begun to "lay by" cotton; but crops of all kinds are fine—corn unprecedentedly so; and of cotton, though a third less is planted than usual, it is thought the county's usual quota of 30,000 bales will be made. So far we have not suffered from the hail storms, tornadoes and terrific winds that have swept over other portions of the State and country.—A storm in Memphis only last week blew off the roofs of several buildings, but occasioned no loss of life. On the Memphis and Charleston railroad, near Grand Junction, the Express train ran into a "wash," and with its locomotive became a total wreck. The engineer was killed and nine persons injured.

We see an account copied from the St. Paul Press, giving a description of the plague of grass hoppers in the Upper Minnesota country. The damage thus far inflicted has been slight, but fears are entertained that these are only the forerunners of greater numbers to come. One hopeful feature in the accounts of their ravages, however, is that they are generally moving in a northerly direction, and therefore likly to avoid the thickly populated regions of the interior and the East.

Being at present sojourning in Hernando, we are prepared to write more specifically concerning it. Its foundations are said to be laid solidly in "cotton and morality, with a good sandy subscil and plenty of spring water." It is a fact that "no whiskey is sold in Hernando publicly," and whatever is imbibed is done in decent, private fashion. In this respect we are often led to draw a contrast with a charming village we used to see a good deal of in the Old North State, whose picturesque repose used to suffer a weekly suspension of Saturday's, when most of all its ever open "doggeries" and "Sprawl's tavern" were resorted to and patronized. I've seen one man lying drunk on the side walk in Hernando; only one, and his seemed to be a most exceptional case, from the sensation it created. In fact he appeared to be *en transit*, for his wife stood near equipped for travelling, and threatening to leave him. The street fights so identified with Western town aspect, are also happily foreign to Hernando. We have just been reading a story of one that amused us very much. It seemed that about a dozen men had got into a melee with bowie-knives, and were slashing each other fearfully. The Mayor, a puffy little bragadocio appeared upon the scene, with two constables at his back, mounted a horse-block at the corner and with great pomposity began to read the Riot Act. He was interrupted by a pistol shot! Shouting "murder," he instantly tumbled to the ground and squatted behind the block, creating such laughter among the combatants that they involuntarily desisted from their bloody work.

Hernando, in its present summer array, placed in an amphitheatre of gently swelling hills, green with grass, and shadowed by the trees spared by the settlers' axes, now grown to fairest proportions, is pleasant to look upon; though when you come out here, and get off at our depot, you'll say: "This Hernando! why 'tis no place at all"; but stop, sir, wait till the "hack" takes you up into town; wait till you've taken a meal at the hotel and a stroll on the streets and round the square; wait till you've seen the city like stores, the immense preparations for a grand new Court house, the really elegant private residences, the two splendid college buildings, and the stylish-looking crowds that turn out to church; when you have made all these observations you will agree with me that Hernando is a nice flourishing place, bound to go up if Memphis does. Not "go up the spout," but if Memphis becomes a New York, Hernando will be her Brooklyn.

We have seen enough pretty girls about here to make a bouquet. In the centre we should place one, whose exquisitely tinted face, dark eyes and wealth of tresses identifies her in our imagination with a moss-rose; another "white as lilies in the light of noon" we call a lily; another gay and gorgeous is a tulip, a fourth a pansy—purple eyed and golden-haired! Is not the quartette charming? These real business boys about here having now pretty much laid by their crops and applying themselves to flying round with a gusto, we hear of nothing but balls, pic-nics, wagon rides and horseback jaunts. They "dance all night till broad daylight," and are late getting home in the morning.

During court week in Hernando, the first of this month, there was a law suit which created quite a sensation. A personage hailing from North Carolina, landed here last December with his carpetbag and clock. A very good-natured, good-for nothing, aimless adventurer he seemed; he floated round promiscuously, only doing odd jobs occasionally, for the most part kept up by private liberality. Finally he "took up with a hard working man and staid with him six weeks, eat of his plate, drank of his cup," was darned for and ablutionized like one of the family, which favors he repaid by helping on the plowing, which he is said, however, to have done too near the corn roots. Resolving to change quarters, he called for a settlement, was threatened with a caning instead, entered suit and got a Randalphian exoriation, was dubbed "scallawag," "imposter," and other pet names by the opposing counsel, to all which he submitted in the most lamb-like manner, and with a countenance suggestive of the mask, assumed by Bottom in Shakspeare's Midsummer's Night's Dream farce, and with all the indignity realized "nary red, but will most likely have the costs to pay."

Very respectfully,
VIRGINIA DURANT COVINGTON.
Hernando, Miss., July 27, 1871.

The Prince of Wits

Thomas Hood was the prince of wits.—His nature was so steeped in the choicest spirit of humor that it continually bubbled over in quip and jest, like a cool spring welling up in desert places. He was the magician of words, ruling language with a despotic sway, and by a wave of his wand compelling it to perform the strangest transformations. His style is as simple and earnest as possible. The words are mostly common Saxon words with which every one is familiar; but they are chosen with exquisite taste. Hood spoke like a child—artlessly, naturally, yet with that wisdom and wit, and "tears and laughters for all times!" The popularity of his humorous writings is very wonderful, if we bear in mind the evanescent character of wit, and especially that form of wit which we call "punning." A fish, a sudden contrast, a laugh, and all is over; the heartiness of our laughter being in proportion to the suddenness of our surprise, and we can only be surprised once. The best joke misses fire on repetition. Like champagne, its virtue escapes in the effervescence. Yet for all this Hood's works are more widely read and more generally admired now than ever. Wherein, then, lies the secret of their popularity? Other comic books grow stale; time robs them of their flavor, and steals their charms, but "Hood's Own" is as fresh to-day as when it first appeared.—The secret lies in this. Through all Hood's comicalities there is an under current of truth, of fresh child-like humor, and, paradoxical as it may appear, an intense spirit of sad earnestness. This man, who was wont to tickle the world into laughter, was yet not always merry himself. His tears were as often tears of pain as of joy, and he put on a sunny face at times to hide from his friends the agony which too frequently gnawed within. With all this modesty, too, Hood was conscious—as no great man can help being conscious—of his great powers, and their partial though necessary application. He felt that he was meant to be something better than an inspired jester, and because the world refused him leisure to indulge his aspirations his soul fretted silently. His writings, bristling with merriment, his comic sketches, his inimitable puns, were but the by-play of a noble soul.—Westminster Review.

The Persian Famine.

The famine in Persia seems to have taken wide proportions. A somewhat sensational account says that half the population has perished, while thousands have fled the country. The main reason assigned for the great scarcity is the terrible drought of last year. The deficiency of the rivers in Persia renders artificial irrigation almost impossible, except in the northern provinces, where, however, the streams are mere mountain torrents. Notwithstanding the florid descriptions of the poets, Persia is far from being a fruitful country. Salt deserts and great tracts of sand occupy large portions of its surface, and the general aspect of the country is arid and dreary; the plains, even where they are not absolutely a desert, being chiefly composed of barren gravel and clay, which is baked by the intense heat. Wherever, however, these plains are irrigated copiously they are exceedingly productive, gladdening the eye with the most profuse foliage and teeming with a luxuriant vegetation known only to semi-tropical and tropical countries. The provinces on the Caspian sea, however, are exceptions to the general dreariness, and are as attractive as wood, water and grand and varied mountain scenery can make them. As yet Persia has no good means of communication with the granaries of her neighbors. The present famine, the accounts of which are perhaps exaggerated, is likely to stimulate the construction of railways and other works of internal improvement upon which the present Shah has long since resolved. This state of things is not likely to exist again.

A Detroit penitent defaulter gave his employer a check for $9,000, $50 more than his embezzlement, and got change in cash. Next day the check proved a forgery.

James Rogers celebrated his 102d birth day at Boston Highlands Monday. He never used tobacco, but—shocking to relate—takes a "toddy" daily.

There are storm bells in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and other Western States so infested by devastating tornadoes, that farmers are never sure of storing their crops, and often have the houses and barns swept away.

Youth and age have too little sympathy with each other. If the young would remember that they may be old, and the old remember that they have been young, the world would be happier.

Germany and the United States—Baron Schloser at Washington—Introduction to the President—Formal Addresses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

Mr. Laurd Von Schloser was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State and delivered his credentia's as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

SPEECH OF BARON SCHLOSER.

"*Mr. President:*—I have received orders to deliver to your excellency the letter whereby his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia has been pleased to recall from this post, at his own request, Baron Von Gerolt, who has recently resided here in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the North German Union near the government of the United States.

"The Emperor, my august master, having the greatest desire that the good and friendly relations which exist between Germany and the United States of America may not only be preserved to their full extent, but be more and more firmly established, has determined, in order that no interruption take place in the diplomatic relations of the governments of the two countries, to appoint a successor to Baron Von Gerolt without delay, and has seen fit graciously to appoint me as such successor. I herewith present to your excellency the most high letter which accredits me to you, Mr. President, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the German Empire. In obedience to the high order which I have received, I avail myself of this occasion to inform your excellency what sincere desires his Majesty the Emperor of Germany constantly manifests for the welfare of the United States of America.

"While I to-day have the happiness of being the interpreter of these feelings of my imperial master. I beg you at the same time, Mr. President, to be pleased to honor me with your confidence, to the end that I may be able duly to fulfil my responsible mission here, and to the best of my ability contribute to causing Germany and North America, which are so closely connected by their past as well as by the great interests of civilization, ever to continue in this harmony and mutual friendship."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied as follows:

"The desire which you express on behalf of the Emperor of Germany for the preservation and the improvement of the existing relations between our two countries is heartily reciprocated by me. In addition to the ties arising from extensive commercial intercourse, and from mutual interest which in common with other countries bind the United States to Germany, there is a further bond between them from the circumstance that many of our best citizens are natives of your country. I welcome you, sir, as the minister of that country, and will omit nothing which may contribute towards making your abode here agreeable. It is not to be doubted that you deserve my confidence as well as that of the illustrious sovereign whom you represent."

Subsequently Mr. Henry Westenberg was also introduced to the President, as minister resident of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. Similar addresses were made.

An Unregenerate Mule.

Unbidden and unwelcomed guests will often appear when least expected, and sometimes under the most ludicrous circumstances. The Atlanta Sun of recent date, tells that an improvised negro camp meeting was held near Covington, Ga., at which was an immense crowd from the surrounding country. They came up by every conveyance, and soon outnumbered their white brethren, who were holding forth in another part of the town. Quite a large number went from Atlanta. The big preacher of the occasion was Joe Woods, well known in that city as a good drayman, and an unusually good negro generally.—While Joe was in full swing, warning his fellow sinners of the terrible consequences of their sins, and getting up the excitement to its usual pitch on such occasions, the train from Atlanta came puffing and snorting close by the congregation. This lent additional excitement to the crowd, and the country colts and mules, unused to the cars, were all whirling and twisting in the very agonies of fright. Brother Joe was calling up the mourners; the sisters were hugging and clasping the brethren in true Christian unity; the engine was puffing and blowing, and when the two shrill toots were sounded for the "down breaks" one old Confederate mule could stand it no longer. He just gave one long, strong and decided pull, a mule only knows how to give, and snapped the rope which held him to a swinging limb. He apparently closed his eyes and went it blind, for as soon as he was freed from the limb he made right for the congregation, with head and tail erect. He unceremoniously plunged into the crowd of devout blacks, scattering them in every direction. A wide opening was made for the mule, which never halted until he arrived right in front of the pulpit, among the mourners and preachers.

At this point I may describe a scene that occurred during the last days of the Commune, and which was related to me by a friend of the Versailles officer who took part in the affair. A band of thirty-six Communists had taken refuge in Pere la Chaise, and had resisted the attacks of a battalion of Versailles troops until all their ammunition was exhausted. The Communists had fought behind toombstones, monuments and trees with great desperation, when, finding all their ammunition gone, they grouped themselves together and laid down their arms. Said the Versailles commander: "Will you surrender?" "No! Vive la Commune!" "But you must surrender, or I shall have to kill you all." No! Vive la Commune!" Mitrailleuses were not sent for, and another and last demand made upon the Communists to surrender. "No! Vive la Commune!" said they, with more determination than ever. A horrid rattle from the mitrailleuses, a cloud of smoke, and thirty-four Communists were slaughtered. Said the Versailles commander, "Through a cloud of smoke I saw only two heads, more erect and more defiant than ever." "Will you surrender?"—"No! Vive la Commune!" "I hadn't the heart to kill those men; I took them prisoners."—Paris Cor. Cincinnati Com.

Two factions of the Radical party are contending for supremacy in Louisiana. One is led by Governor Warmouth, white; the other by Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, colored. Thus far the Warmouth party have the advantage. But the Dunn men are bold, defiant and active, and may yet win the fight. General Grant's brother-in-law, Casey, is Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and is using the Federal patronage for the purpose of securing the delegation from Louisiana for the renomination of his illustrious relative. Between the contending factions there is a fair chance that the Radical party will be ground to atoms.

A ghost that lately created some excitement at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond has been sentenced to three months in the city jail.

A New York music dealer has a violin, said to have been constructed in 1790. The price asked for it is $1,450.

NEWS ITEMS.

Portland, Oregon, females smoke in the streets.

Nilsson has twenty three afternoon dresses.

An Indiana girl, aged eleven, wants a divorce.

A Terre Haute man is credited with possessing the genuine "evil eye."

The hair of a Detroit girl 6 years old, is turning gray.

Maine farmers moan that their hay-fields have not been worth mowing.

The Radical rumpus in Wisconsin is growing worse and worse rapidly.

The Goldsboro' riot was a truly loyal one, and doesn't call for investigation.

New York papers tell an offal story about slaughter-house refuse.

Mr. French, the cashier of the Detroit Tribune, is mysteriously missing.

The Belgian Chamber has voted to abolish gambling at the Spa.

The Mayor of Cincinnati is accused of pitching quoits on Sunday.

An Ohio girl thinks nothing of picking up a barrel of flour and carrying it a couple of blocks.

A sunken lake, surrounded by precipices 100 feet high, has been found in California.

Confirmed female inebriates in the Syracuse penitentiary get drunk on vinegar and sugar.

Saloon patronage in New York has fallen off fifty per cent. since the institution of club houses.

Victor Hugo has accepted an honorary membership in the Liberal Club of New York.

Catackzy, the Russian Minister at Washington, is to be recalled.

It is thought Wisconsin will have only half a crop of wheat.

The wheat crop is a total failure in Rockbridge county, Va., and the yield will not average more than three bushels to the acre.

It would really oblige Mr. &kerman very much if the North Carolinans wouldn't endeavor to govern themselves.

The Japanese Prince is "Sum" on arithmetic. Like a sentimental girl, he is inclined to sigh for-ing.

A Chicago six-year old was arrested for premature wife-beating, the victim being a playmate aged four.

The naughty boys of Philadelphia inebriate organ-grinders' monkeys with oranges soaked in brandy.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, speaking of Gen. Butler's late mishap, says he is in no danger of being drowned. It apprehends the other thing.

A Minnesota invalid farmer is blessed with six daughters who, within five years haoe, without assistance, cleared forty acres of solid hard wood timber land, and fenced and cultivated it.

The Colonial officials at St. John, Newfoundland, gave a public reception to Capt. Hall on his arrival there last week, followed by a banquet which almost drained their bank dry.

A newspaper correspondent has seen the house, at Verona, in which Julies lived, and the identical broad window at which she and Romeo met and courted. It is a high, narrow building, now used as a common tavern.

The making of pelican oil has been followed to a considerable extent this year between Bay St. Louis and the mouth of the Mississippi. This oil sells in New Orleans for about $1 50 per gallon. The business is quite profitable, but not very pleasant.

A so called white man, who, at Savannah, Ga., persisted in making love to a charcoal Venus, already provided with a husband, was enticed into her room the other night and treated to a genteel cowhiding by the pair.

A cautious wife refused to permit her husband to go on a fishing excursion because he was very apt to get drowded when he went upon the water, and moreover, did not know how to swim any more than a goose.

A Mr. Farley was struck by lightning in his house, near Richmond, Va., during a recent storm at night. His wife led him out of doors, and the rain brought him to consciousness, when his first words were, "In torment at last!"

The number of public schools in Philadelphia, of all grades, is three hundred and eighty, employing one thousand, five hundred and thirty-nine teachers, of whom all but eighty are women.

A venerable woman in Maine, eighty-two years old, who worked for 25 cents a day and saved the money, has just given $300, her wages for four years, toward building a Universalist church.

Kopmanschamp, the famous importer of heathen Chinee, has been to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to look after the interest of about 350 Chinamen who were taken there to work on a railroad and have received no pay. He found them living on blackberries and crawfish, and probabay deemed the diet healthy for the Mongolian constitution, as he left them to continue the same regimen.

The German Government have made an engagement with Mr. E. J. Reed, late chief constructor of the British navy, to construct some iron-clad ships-of-war for Germany. There has been quite a competition of late to secure the services of Mr. Reed among several of the Great Powers of Europe.

A new reform movement has been started in Ireland and named "The Home Rule Association." The Society is so far different from the Repeal Association that several of its leading members are Protestants. Indeed, it was first originated by a Protestant body. The Home Association has just presented a petition to the Corporation of the City of Dublin to be allowed to plead its cause at the bar of the Corporation. The Town Council granted the request as soon as it was presented. Sir John Gray is the head of this new movement, and it promises to be popular with the people of Ireland, irrespective of their religious views and opinions.

The party of the Bourbons has received a fatal blow from the folly of its chief.—The Count de Chambord, representative of royal pretensions to the throne of France, issued a manifesto, in which he declared that there was one thing, and one only, on which he would insist, if ever he attained power, and that was, the substitution of the old white flag—the *drapeau blanc*—of his family, for the tri colored flag of France. This was taken as the repudiation of all that France had achieved in the first French Revolution. This specimen of Bourbonism has excited not so much the indignation as the ridicule and contempt of all France. The folly of Chambord has been the death of his party.

Some young ladies in a Western town have organized a buttermilk society, to furnish the pure extract to young men addicted to ardent spirits, hoping by this means to reclaim them.

STATE NEWS.

Greensboro' wants a flour inspector.

Dr. McCain, a leading citizen of Rockingham county, is dead.

Mr. Joseph Gilbert died very suddenly in Wake county, on Thursday.

There is to be a tram road from Ringwood to Enfield.

Messrs. John L. Hardee and C. S. Croom, of Lenoir, picked cotton bolls on the 30th ult.

Near Shackelford's Mill, in Greene county, on Wednesday of last week, Haywood Jones, colored, shot a colored girl named Cox, his former paramour. At last accounts the girl was not expected to live. Jones, we learn, has been arrested.

On Saturday last after the passenger train from Raleigh had left Wilson's Mills, the tender of the engine was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Three of the cars were thrown from the track and the train was delayed nearly twelve hours. No injury to person.

A Mr. Dunehue, in Salisbury, on Monday last, while assisting to start the roller of the planing machine in the machine shops of Messrs. Meroney & Bro., had his hand caught and torn to pieces. This unfortunate gentleman lost two fingers from the other hand during the war.

The Cheraw Democrat reports the dead body of a white man found near Florence, on Monday of last week. The cause of death was not ascertained, but the body was recognized as that of a man from North Carolina, who had been employed at a mill at St. Stephen's depot, S. C., and had left there about six weeks ago, to return to his home in this State. Name not given.

Last Saturday as the two free trains, crowded with negroes, were returning from the Goldsboro Radical Mass Meeting, and when near the Brick yard, a few miles this side of Newbern, one of the negroes fell between two of the flat cars and was instantly killed and his body totally mutilated, eight cars having passed over him.

It is stated that the Cherokee Indians, in Western North Carolina, have filed a claim against the United States Government for all the lands lying between the Blue Ridge and the Cumberland mountains and extending from Bristol south to Chattanooga. The grounds of the claim are that the chiefs did not sign the original treaty of cession.

Mr. Colfax, of South Bend, was at the Tremont House yesterday. It is understood he was arranging with a well-known piano firm for the agency of his patent corrugated chocolate curry combs (non-explosive), in the manufacture of which he will engage on his approaching retirement from public life.

The Persian Minister at London, denies the horrible reports in relation to the condition of the people of his country. He admits there is a lamentable scarcity of food among the poorer classes, but no such occurrences have taken place as those chronicled. Those needing food are supplied by the government, and order is preserved by the police. We are glad of this silver lining to the cloud which rumor had spread of the fair land of Persia and its people.

The Rutherford Vindicator vindicates the alleged Ku Klux in that county in regard to the report put in circulation by the Asheville Pioneer to the effect that over 100 of them had fled to the fastnesses of Cherry mountain, fortified their position, and bid defiance to pursuers. It says the Pioneer has been sold. It has heard of only one kind of fastness being used by the Ku Klux, and that is—fastness of legs in leaving that section of country.

Mortality Among Children.

The mortality among children in New York is again very distressing this year. The last returns of the board of health show that 344 persons died of diarrheal affections last week, of whom 310 were children under two years old. Dirty streets, close rooms, bad milk and unripe fruit are among the most active causes of this great mortality, but some share of it is undoubtedly due to the climate.

Children in English Brick-Fields.

Lord Shaftesbury, in a recent speech in the House of Lords, thus describes the children employed in the English brick-fields:

"As I approached I saw in the distance what appeared to me to be eight or ten short pillars of clay, such as I supposed had been erected to indicate the depth to which the clay had been excavated. I walked up to them, and to my astonishment I found that they were human beings, but so like the ground on which they stood—their features so indistinguishable, their dress so absolutely covered with clay, their flesh so like their dress—that I assure your lordships that till I approached them and saw them move I firmly believed that they were lumps of the soil. When I came close they appeared to be scared at sight of any one not resembling themselves, and ran away screaming as if something satanic had approached. I saw a number of little children, three-parts naked, tottering under their burdens of wet clay, which was dripping all down their shoulders and faces, while some little girls were struggling along holding in their shifts a mass of wet clay. Moreover, the unhappy children were exposed to the most sudden transitions of cold and heat, and after carrying their burdens of wet clay in the open air had to endure the heat of the kiln, which was so fierce that I was not able to remain more than one or two minutes. Could anything more degrading, more hurtful to body and mind, be conceived? Could it be denied that they had brought down these men, women, and children to a point of suffering and humiliation that made them lower in the scale than the beasts of the field? No man could visit such scenes who had in him the sentiments of a man or the feelings of a Christian without saying that it was a disgrace to the country that they should be allowed to continue for a moment longer, and he hoped, after the appeal he now made, that not a day would be allowed to pass before her Majesty was addressed and asked to interpose her authority, and declare that such abominations should end."

The New North German Minister.

The new minister plenipotentiary to the United States from the North German Confederation, Mr. K. Schlozer, who arrived in New York city on Monday, by the steamship Westphalia, was announced some time ago as the successor of Baron Gerolt. Mr. Schlozer was the Prussian minister at the city of Mexico till last March, when he sailed for Berlin to receive instructions previous to becoming the minister of the German empire at Washington. He is reputed to be a man of talent and attainments, and by a long residence in Mexico he has acquired much knowledge of the affairs of the North American continent.

Carey D. Grandy, a talented young North Carolinian, the son of T. T. Grandy, of Oxford, bore off the highest honors of his class at the Virginia Military Institute.

The fruit and berry trade is said to be very brisk in Salem.